MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 OCTOBER 1981

Reaction to Attack on Kuwait

Kuwait radio reported that Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn said after a 4 October Cabinet meeting that Kuwait had decided to recall its ambassador from Tehran and to send a detailed note on the 1 October Iranian bombing of the Umm al-'Aysh oil facilities to the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Arab League, the UN Security Council and General Assembly, the Islamic Conference Organization and to the current nonaligned session. The previous day, KUNA cited Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah as saying that the Iranian air raid had not affected Kuwait's oil output. However, in a 3 October editorial, the Kuwaiti daily AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM said Kuwait must respond practically and decisively to the Iranian attack since Kuwait has the means to respond to and to deter aggression, and "must make Iran understand in a language other than protest." Kuwait should use all its "political, military, information and economic resources" to repulse the Iranians, the newspaper went on, since "all they understand is the language of force." AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM said that if the official Iranian denials of responsibility for the attack are sincere, this indicates that inside Iran multiple power centers exist over which the government has no control. On the other hand, if the denial was made merely to evade responsibility, the paper continued, then confidence in having any dealings with the Iranian regime is lost.

Syria and the PDRY were among a number of Arab states that condemned the attack on Kuwait. Damascus radio reported that in a 2 October telephone conversation with Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, President Hafiz al-Asad confirmed Syria's support for Kuwait in the face of any aggression to which it might be exposed. Aden radio subsequently noted that a PDRY Foreign Ministry statement condemned the raid as a "savage act" and expressed the PDRY's solidarity with Kuwait in defending its territories and sovereignty. Baghdad radio reported that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn gave verbal support to the Kuwaiti amir and it also cited PLO spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar as denouncing the Iranian attack. Cairo radio reported that an Egyptian Foreign Ministry source condemned the attack and, according to GULF NEWS AGENCY, both the UAE and Qatar announced their support for Kuwait over the incident.

Meanwhile, in a 3 October interview with Tehran radio, Iranian Air Force Commander Col Hasan Mo'inpur emphatically denied that Iranian aircraft attacked Kuwait. According to AFP, Mo'inpur told a press conference the following day that Iraqi aircraft could have entered Iranian airspace before attacking the Kuwaiti installations so as to simulate an Iranian attack. On the same day, Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Azizi claimed in a Tehran radio interview that the bombing of Kuwait was done "on orders issued from the United States." In a similar vein, PARS reported that Foreign Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi said in New York that the allegation that Iran attacked Kuwait was a "bare-faced lie" engineered by the United States and the reactionary regimes in the Middle East. He asserted that U.S. claims that AWACS aircraft monitored the attack constitute part of the U.S. plan to portray Iran as interfering in the internal affairs of other countries of the region, thus making it easier for the United States itself to intervene directly in the Gulf. Tehran radio broadcast a Foreign Ministry note to the Kuwaiti Embassy in Tehran that likewise blamed the attack on the "plots of the superpowers," who bombed Kuwait's oil storage plants in order to justify the presence of AWACS aircraft in Saudi Arabia and militarily strengthen "puppet regimes".

Iran-Iraq Conflict

INA cited an Iraqi military spokesman who dismissed as untrue reports that Iranian planes attacked Iraqi power stations on 2 October. While an Iraqi Armed Force communique, broadcast by Baghdad Voice of Masses radio, claimed Iraqi air defenses shot down two Iranian planes on the southern battle front on 4 October, Iranian sources reported the downing of several Iraqi aircraft over the weekend. Tehran radio said an Iraqi MIG was shot down in an air battle near Abadan on 2 October. The radio also claimed that Iranian planes downed two other MIG's north of Khuninshahr and PARS reported the downing of another enemy aircraft in an air battle near Ahvaz, all on 2 october. Tehran radio later reported that an enemy plane had been downed near Mahshahr.

Iran

Presidential Election -- According to an Interior Ministry statement reported by Tehran radio on 5 October, 'Ali Khamene'i easily won the 2 October presidential election, obtaining 15.2 million votes out of some 16 million so far counted. Khamene'i's nearest rival was Education Minister 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh, who garnered less than a third of a million votes. While the radio had earlier cited an Interior Ministry spokesman as asserting that voter turnout was 10-20 percent higher than in the previous election, a 2 October AFP report estimated that the turnout was much lower than on 24 July. In an interview with Tehran radio, 'Ali Khamene'i said that his beliefs are the same as those of late President Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and that he will continue Raja'i's plans to improve social welfare.

Security Situation -- Tehran radio reported the execution of three Mojahedin in Esfahan on 3 October. The radio also said that six Mojahedin and "terrorists" were killed by security forces the previous day in Shiraz, while AFP cited JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI as reporting a number of other incidents on election day, including a 2-hour battle in northern Tehran in which three Mojahedin were killed and several were arrested. According to Shiraz radio, two Mojahedin committed suicide after being recognized and arrested in Shiraz hospital on 2 October.

Meanwhile, PARS reported that government forces entered the town of Bukan, near Mahabad, early on 3 October, liberating it from Kurdish rebels and killing or wounding a large number of them. Government forces now control all the towns of Western Azarbayjan, the radio said.

Majlis Speaker on Plane Crash -- In a Friday sermon broadcast by Tehran radio's Arabic service, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that although experts consider the 29 October C-130 transport crash was most probably an accident, the possibility of sabotage cannot be ruled out.

Government-in-Exile Denial -- According to AFP, Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Mas'ud Rajavi denied on 3 October that he is planning to establish a government-in-exile in France. The denial, which contradicted earlier reports about the exiles' intentions, came in the wake of a warning to Rajavi and former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr from the French Ministry of External Relations, reminding them that their status as political refugees forbids their indulging in political activities.

Saudi-Iranian Relations

In a 3 October Riyadh television interview, Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz warned Muslim pilgrims against conducting political activities during their pilgrimage to the holy places in Saudi Arabia. Noting that some pilgrims had deviated from this rule this year, he stressed that the Saudi authorities will not be lenient toward such persons or groups and will react more strongly toward them in the future. Saudi Arabia hopes it will not have to resort to "certain measures," Prince Nayif added, but will do everything necessary to put an end to such practices.

Reacting to the Saudi interior minister's remarks, Iranian National Guidance Minister 'Abdolmajid Ma'adikhah sent him a message, broadcast by Tehran radio, asserting that Iranian Muslims consider the pilgrimage to have "social concepts" as well as prayer and that they consider it their religious duty to chant slogans reminding them of the Islamic duty of rejecting "devils" like Israel and the superpowers. Noting that the Saudis have imposed severe restrictions on Iranian pilgrims this year, he proposed that Saudi Arabia permit Iran to present its viewpoints concerning the pilgrimage on all branches of the Saudi media, in return for which Iran would likewise publicize the Saudi viewpoint in its own media.

AWACS Deal

Saudi Conditions -- Citing a Foreign Ministry source, Riyadh radio reported on 3 October that Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz had explained to his U.S. counterpart Alexander Haig that Saudi Arabia will accept "no sharing" in the use of the AWACS aircraft it purchases from the United States. Summarizing the Saudi stand on the deal, the radio said that Saudi Arabia welcomes understanding and cooperation with the United States over maintaining the security and safety of the AWACS and other defense equipment, that the Kingdom undertakes to use the AWACS aircraft inside its territorial borders; and that it has no objection to exchanging information with the United States concerning the security of both countries.

Israeli Reaction to U.S., Saudi Statements -- Citing a senior Jerusalem official, Jerusalem radio reported on 2 October that Israel rejects President Ronald Reagan's indirect accusation that Israel is interfering in U.S. internal affairs by trying to prevent the AWACS deal. In a 4 October statement broadcast by the radio, an Israeli Cabinet spokesman said the Cabinet considers Saudi Arabia's announced refusal to consent to U.S. cooperation in the operation of the AWACS aircraft as further proof that the supply of these aircraft -- together with offensive equipment for the F-15 aircraft -- is a great danger to Israel's security. However, the radio also noted that a number of Cabinet ministers opposed Prime Minister Menahem Begin's decision to issue this statement. Meanwhile, in its 4 October edition, YEDI'OT AHARONOT asserted that the best outcome of the conflict over AWACS would be for the U.S. Senate to approve the deal by a small majority and with many binding but discreet restrictions, thus saving Saudi Arabia's prestige and at the same time putting off any real danger to Israel for over a decade, during which time Israel could develop countermeasures.

Lebanon

Security Situation -- According to Beirut radio, the security situation in Beirut suffered a setback on the afternoon of 3 October when exchanges of gunfire erupted across the contact lines. The shooting eased later in the day, the radio said, but flared up again on the evening of 4 October. The radio had earlier reported that armed men attacked a western Beirut police post late on 2 October. Another Beirut radio report on 4 October said Walid Junblatt's Progressive Socialist Party has begun to withdraw heavy weapons from the capital.

Further Reaction to Bombings -- Damascus radio reported on 2 October that PLO UN delegation member Shafiq al-Hut warned that the PLO will reconsider its stand on the cease-fire if Israel does not stop its "secret war" against the Palestinians in Lebanon. On the same day, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio broadcast a joint Palestinian resistance-Lebanese National Movement statement that accused Israeli intelligence of planning the 1 October western Beirut car bomb explosion and the Lebanese intelligence service and Phalangist militias of carrying out the deed. The radio also quoted Fatah Central Committee member Khalil al-Wazir's accusation that the Phalangists moved booby-trapped cars from bases in their sector into western Beirut. However, Voice of Lebanon radio claimed that agents within the leftist and communist commands were responsible for the recent bombings.

Syria

Maneuvers -- Damascus radio reported on 2 October that during the past few days Syrian Armed Forces had carried out live-fire maneuvers.

Diplomacy -- Damascus radio noted that President al-Asad held talks on 2 October with PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who arrived in Syria the previous day. The radio also reported that Al-Asad received Libyan Chief of Staff Brig Gen Mustafa al-Kharrubi on 3 October. The Libyan envoy gave him a message from Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Egyptian-Libyan Relations

MENA reported that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat said in a statement to the editor-in-chief of the newspaper MAY, to be published 5 October, that Egypt and Sudan are ready to teach the "crazy man of Libya" a lesson he will never forget. Referring to a Libyan threat against Sudan, As-Sadat said the Soviet Union is using Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to help bring the area under communist sway. In a related item, JANA claimed that preparations are now underway for implementation of a joint Egyptian-Sudanese-American attack on Libya on the pretext of protecting Sudan from Libyan aggression.

Libyan-Italian Relations

On 2 October, Tripoli radio, citing a Libyan civil aviation official, denied charges made by the commander of the Italian Air Force that a Libyan passenger plane intercepted in Italian airspace on 28 September was violating proper flight procedures. According to the Libyan official, Italian authorities failed to follow applicable procedures, adding that one the plane was identified as not carrying Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi it was allowed to enter Italian airspace, thus indicating certain Italian officials' links with U.S. intelligence bodies. In a related item from 3 October, JANA reported that a recent statement by Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio claiming the existence of Libyan "threats" against Italy indicated the minister's alignment with an American viewpoint based on piracy and ignoring the rights of others in the Mediterranean. A statement issued by the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau on 4 October and broadcast by Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio called the minister's comments and the 28 September incident "blatant provocations" and said the defense minister was among a group of Italian officials with CIA connections that is trying to sabotage Libyan-Italian relations and lay the groundwork for introduction into Italy of U.S. missile networks and neutron weapons.

Pakistan

Karachi radio cited a Defense Ministry announcement stating that on 4 October two Afghan MIG aircraft violated Pakistani airspace in the Domandi area of Baluchistan and fired on a border post before departing.

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VOP CALLS AWACS DEAL 'THEATRICAL PRODUCTION'

JN041948 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1805 GMT 4 Oct 81

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] How far has the AWACS deal -- which has become the star turn in our region -- gotten? Or, to put this more correctly, where has this boisterous party gone? Are we drawing close to curtain time? Or will the issue be protracted and branch out so that, in time, it will become more important than the issue of the Arab-Zionist conflict?

During the past few days, the AWACS deal took a path in which U.S. extortion reached an unprecedented level of impudence and recklessness. One congressman, for example, stated that he is prepared to give Saudi Arabia the AWACS if King Khalid goes to Israel. Another stated that he is ready to accept this deal if the aircraft has an American crew and if the information available to the aircraft will be exclusively controlled by the United States. Yet another says that if Saudi Arabia is given these planes -- even under the conditions mentioned -- then Israel should get at least a satellite in return, not to mention other compensation whose strategic importance might be 10 times the importance and value of the AWACS.

It is truly sad that the AWACS deal should reach this level. Indeed, the Americans will put billions of Arab dollars in their pockets and, of course, they will not allow these planes to be used in any way that will harm Israel and U.S. interests. Furthermore, there are no guarantees that these will not be underequipped.

Yet, despite this, many of us believe that we are waging a battle to get these and that if we do get them, we will be achieving a sweeping and major victory over the Zionists.

There is a fundamental truth in the AWACS deal and its boisterous uproar, a truth we must remember well; namely, that the United States will not offer the Arabs anything that may harm Israel or guarantee them sufficient intrinsic capability. Thus the fabricated AWACS deal -- which resembles a theatrical production -- is for the purpose of covering greater and graver matters -- known well to everyone by their blatant title of U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation. It is also used to conceal all the strings being manipulated in order to link new quarters through various methods.

PLO CONDEMNS IRAN'S 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST KUWAIT

JN032057 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] The PLO and Palestine National Council [PNC] have strongly condemned the Persian attack on the Kuwaiti oil installations.

PLO official spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar said that the aggression against Kuwait is directed against Arab security. He added in a statement to KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY that the PLO condemns this aggression and any other aggression against an Arab country irrespective of the source of the aggression.

PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum told the agency that the Palestinian people and the PLO do support the Kuwaiti people.

VOP REPORTAGE ON REACTIONS TO BEIRUT EXPLOSION

USSR Ambassador Denounces Blast

NC030828 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov yesterday visited the headquarters of the Central Political Council of the national parties and forces and met with Comrades Muhsin Ibrahim and George Hawi. The meeting was attended by deputy Dr Albert Mansur. The Soviet ambassador conveyed the condolences of the Soviet people to the families of the victims who fell the day before yesterday in the Arab University explosion. After the meeting Ambassador Soldatov said that the visit was made in order to condemn and denounce the explosion.

Abu Jihad Blames Israel

NC021522 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] In a statement today about Thursday's car bomb explosion in Beirut Fatah Central Committee member Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] accused Israel of planning these explosions. He said that the criminal attack was part of the Zionist plot drawn up in the offices of Begin and Sharon and launched from bases in east Beirut under the supervision of the Phalangist war council.

Joint Statement Issued

JN022059 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] The Joint Command of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian Revolution met today in the headquarters of the Central Political Council in Beirut and discussed the security situation in the nationalist areas in the wake of the criminal bombings perpetrated by suspect and agent hands against innocent citizens. At the end of the meeting, the following positions statement was issued:

1. Condemnation of the heinous and barbaric crime in a quarter in Tariq al-Jadidah which occurred when a car bomb exploded, killing scores of innocent civilian martyrs, wounding hundreds and causing heavy material losses. This crime was planned by the Israeli intelligence service and carried out by the organs of murder and destruction of the Deuxieme Bureau [Lebanese intelligence service] and the Phalangist militias.

2. Adoption of the political stand for security mobilization taken by the Lebanese Nationalist Movement on this odious crime as embodied in the statement of Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Central Political Council, and the press conference held by Muhsin Ibrahim, executive secretary general of the Council; and confirmation in this regard of the words of Chairman Walid Junblatt when he said: If some of those who are inside or abroad think that we will succumb to this new political blackmail, let them know that we will forge ahead with more determination and stubbornness no matter what the sacrifices or how high the price. The incident affects all nationalists and we will not allow anyone to divide us. We have stood fast, overcome the most dangerous stages and triumphed in the gloomiest of circumstances. We will not retreat but will continue the march, united for a new Lebanon -- an Arab, democratic and secular Lebanon -- and for a triumphant Palestinian cause. The statement also confirmed the press conference held by Mushsin Ibrahim, executive secretary general of the Council, regarding the exposure of those behind this crime and the series of bombings represented in the Israeli intelligence service, the Lebanese Deuxieme Bureau and the terrorist apparatus of Bashir al-Jumayyil; Ibrahim also pinpointed the political objectives which this trio aims to achieve by trying to undermine security in the nationalist areas in order to make Lebanon fall into the hands of (?fascism), which is allied with Israel, in the summer of 1982.

He also discussed the necessity of meting out the necessary punishment to those who are responsible for this massacre and other masscres similar to it, no matter how high they are, how much wealth they have or even if they have the keys to the state. Finally, he discussed the provision of expeditious solutions to the shortcomings in the security situation in the nationalist areas by forging military, security, political and organizational unity among the nationalist forces to enable them to shoulder the responsibility of safeguarding security in their areas.

3. Adoption of the necessary measures that will fortify the nationalist areas as soon as possible, while providing for the components necessary for a unified and cohesive nationalist security that can stand fast in the long term under the circumstances of the fateful battle Lebanon is experiencing.

4. Consideration of the Joint Command of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian Revolution in open session to follow up developments, complete the measures and call on the citizens to respond to all the necessary security measures.

[Signed] The Joint Command of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian Revolution.

Reports on Meetings

JN031837 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese Nationalist meetings and moves have continued on the highest level: to adopt measures that would safeguard the security of the national area and confront the Zionist scheme being implemented in the Lebanese arena by local forces associated with this scheme; to adopt and implement decisions to confront the possibilities of the military situation in light of the Israeli military concentrations in southern Lebanon; and to entrench a political course along the path of achieving political and military organizational and security unity among the organizations of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement.

In this regard, three important meetings were determined, tools which are perpetrating this enemy's crimes in the Lebanese arena.

The joint Palestinian-Lebanese command, which convened under Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], adopted measures that would fortify the nationalist areas. The command considered itself in open session to follow up developments and complete the measures. It also affirmed its adoption of the political stand for security mobilization taken by the Lenabese Nationalist Movement on the ugly crime perpetrated in the Arab University quarter.

As regards southern Lebanon and the possibilities of the situation in light of Zionsist military concentrations, the Palestinian revolution's Supreme Military Council, which convened under Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar, adopted several decisions which are being implemented.

This is with regard to the security situation. As regards the political situation, the meeting held by the secretaries of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement's organizations was given special attention due to the importance of the issue discussed; namely, achieving political, organizational, security and military unity among the Lebanese Nationalist Movement's parties. This will reflect positively on the confrontation of the situation, particularly in light of the recent developments witnessed by the Nationalist arena following the wave of terrorist explosions.

Abu Iyad Blames Israel

NC050910 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] In an interview with Lebanon's MONDAY MORNING magazine, Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] has said that the Zionist enemy is launching a war of bombs against the Palestinian revolution, led by terrorist Ari'el Sharon.

Brother Abu Iyad said that this war is very easy for Israel and that it is more dangerous for us than the war of tanks and aircraft. He added: If the enemy does not achieve his aim, he will resort to direct attacks, and he might resort to invading southern Lebanon or part of it.

Brother Abu Iyad considers it likely that the campaign of bloody explosions will expand to include other Lebanese areas. He said: strictly speaking, more terrorism is to be expected and, in addition, Israel might resort to assassinations. He said: We expect a wave of assassinations against Lebanese and Palestinian leaders.

'ARAFAT DELIVERS SPEECH AFTER TACTICAL EXERCISE

JN041726 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Under the patronage of Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], Al-Karamah forces carried out a major brigade-level tactical exercise in stages under the slogan of: The Road of Return. Various medium and heavy arms and tanks took part in the exercise.

The exercise was attended by: Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief; Col Sa'd Sayil, alias Abu al-Walid, Fatah Central Committee member; Comrade Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front; and the brother members of the Palestinian revolution's Supreme Military Council.

The tactical exercise was opened by a speech by Brother Staff Col Abu Hashim, commander of Al-Karamah forces. Then the exercise, which lasted about 2 hours, began. The forces carried out their tasks with high efficiency and demonstrated an advanced level in coordinating shooting, hitting targets, speed and coordination.

At the end of the exercise, Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar delivered a speech to the heroic fighters in which he said: This maneuver is taking place at a critical and grave time for our Arab nation and region and Palestinian issue, particularly in light of the declaration of the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement. Brother Abu 'Ammar added: Despite this alliance, these sides will be defeated just like all successive invaders of our Arab region were defeated.

Brother Abu 'Ammar pointed out that the times are difficult and the plot is widespread, adding that there are many plotters. However, he added, now that the revolution has waged a series of battles ranging from the Al-Karamah battle of March 1968 to the 15-day war, I tell you that we shall abort the plots and defeat the plotters, particularly since, for the first time in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict, we have managed to strike at the enemy's interior.

Brother Abu 'Ammar pointed out that the battle is long, particularly now that the alliance agreement has been declared between Washington and Tel Aviv. He stated that we are ready to confront the U.S. fleets which are threatening our Arab nation and will continue to fight, depending on the tripartite alliance, the Palestinian-Nationalist Lebanese-Syrian alliance, which will be be defeated and will change the map of the region.

KUWAIT

REACTIONS TO IRANIAN BOMBING IN KUWAIT

Envoy to Iran To Be Recalled

CF041035 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1024 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 4 Oct (KUNA) -- Kuwait has decided to recall its ambassador in Tehran, Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasim, to protest the attack by Iranian planes on an oil center in Umm al-'Aysh.

Shortly after a weekly meeting of the Kuwaiti Cabinet today, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, minister of state for Cabinet affairs and acting foreign minister, said that the Cabinet has decided to recall the Kuwaiti ambassador in Tehran. The Cabinet has also decided to send a detailed memorandum on the incident to the Gulf Cooperation Council secretariat, the Arab League secretariat, the president of the UN General Assembly, the president of the UN Secretary Council, the Islamic Conference Organization and the chairman of the current session of nonaligned countries.

Iranian Envoy on Attack

LD020850 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0755 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 2 Oct (KUNA) -- The Iranian ambassador to Kuwait has been cited as denying reports to the effect that Iran was aware of an air attack carried out yesterday on the Kuwaiti oil installations in the northern region of Umm al-'Aysh.

The English paper Kuwait TIMES cites Ambassador Shams Ardakani as saying in a statement to the paper: We do not know how the air raid, which is not in line with our political course, took place. Ardakani said: Iranian policy is based on respecting Kuwait's sovereignty and security....I contacted Iranian Government officials who told me they know nothing about such raids. Ardakani said: Such action does not serve our policy--- and we must discover the quarter which stood behind this military trick. Ardakani stressed: We oppose any escalation of the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The Kuwait TIMES said that the Iranian ambassador told the paper that he went to Umm al-'Aysh region and inspected the Kuwaiti oil installations damaged as a result of this raid.

Paper Scores Iranian Denial

GF031538 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 3 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Kuwait Has Its Anger"]

[Text] Whether the Iranian Foreign Ministry denies it or not, aggression against the oil installations in Umm al-'Aysh has taken place. It was carried out by Iranian warplanes that took off from the Bushehr airbase. Kuwait monitored these planes and identified them. The U.S. secretaries of state and defense also officially announced that AWACS planes monitored the Iranian planes from the moment they took off until they returned.

Aggression has occurred. If the Iranian Foreign Ministry is really unaware of it, then that is a serious sign of the deteriorating situation in Iran and the existence of multiple power centers. This means that no one can deal with the Iranian Government, because it does not have the power to make decisions. If the denial has been made merely to shirk responsibility, then confidence in having any dealings with the Iranian regime is lost.

Whatever the circumstances and conditions in Iran, what concerns us here is that aggression has taken place. This is not the first time. It was preceded by three attacks on Kuwaiti positions. Then, Kuwait merely issued protests. The latest aggression is a serious escalation of the situation by Iran. It cannot be responded to with a mere protest. We have the means to respond and to deter, and we must make Iran understand in a language other than protest. Our airspace and sovereignty should not be infringed upon. It is necessary for us to act in more than one direction, taking the matter to the UN Security Council and using all our political, military, information and economic resources to deter aggression and repulse the aggressors, since all they understand is the language of force.

It should be clear to everyone who thinks it is easy to commit aggression that although Kuwait is a small country in area and population, it is very big, as big as the world that loves and respects it. Its leadership, citizens and resources make it strong. Kuwait is loved by its Arab brothers, who have stood by us. Otherwise, those who have committed aggression will find it easy to repeat it, believing arrogantly that the skies are open for them to do whatever they please.

Kuwait's stand should not be construed by the aggressor as one of weakness or hesitation. When a tolerant person becomes angry his anger is stonger than any aggression. Kuwait has its methods, and its irrepressible anger.

Will they understand?

Bahrain Condemns Attack

LD011032 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] His Highness Prime Minister and Heir Apparent Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah received a telephone call this morning from the prime minister of Bahrain, Shaykh Kalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah inquiring about the Iranian Air Force attack this morning on some oil installations in the Umm al-'Aysh region. Shaykh Khalifah expressed Bahrain's condemnation of this attack and reasserted the stand of the Bahraini Government and people on the side of its sister Kuwait and also its full support for Kuwait. Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah expressed Kuwait's profound appreciation for Bahrain's constant fraternal honorable stand toward its sister Kuwait.

Qatar Condemns Attack

GF020837 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0820 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Doha, 2 Oct (GNA) -- Qatar has condemned yesterday's attack by Iranian aircraft on Kuwaiti oil installations in Umm al-'Aysh. In a telephone conversation with Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah today, Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani affirmed the Qatari prople's and government's full support for Kuwait against external aggression or infringement of its sovereignty or territorial integrity.

UAE Condemns Attack

GF021856 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1833 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 Oct (GNA) -- The UAE has strongly condemned the unjustified aggression Kuwait was subjected to yesterday. In a statement issued today, following Kuwait's announcement that three Iranian aircraft had bombed oil installations in Umm al-'Aysh, the UAE Foreign Ministry said: "The UAE expresses its full solidarity with is sister state of Kuwait. It supports Kuwait in defending its sovereignty and protecting its territory."

PDRY Condemns Attack

LD031550 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] An official spokesman of the PDRY Foreign Ministry has issued a press statement on the sister state of Kuwait's announcement on the exposure of its oil installations in Umm al-'Aysh, situated to the north of Kuwait City, to an aggressive air raid.

The statement by the official spokesman says that while Democratic Yemen condemns this savage act, it expresses its solidarity with the fraternal Kuwaiti Government and people in defending their territories and protecting their national sovereignty.

The official spokesman concluded his statement by saying: While Democratic Yemen affirms its stance against all acts that tend to create a state of instability for the peoples of this sensitive area of the world, it is our concern that security and stability prevail and that all manifestations of tension and regional disputes in the area end.

OIL PRODUCTION DECREASE: DENIAL, EXPLANATION

LD011542 Kuwait KUNA in English 1500 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Oct (KUNA) -- Reports that, Kuwait had decreased oil production to 600,000 barrels a day were not true, a local newspaper quoted informed sources as saying Thursday.

Due to a decreasing demand in the international market and because of last month's fire in "Shuaiba," production was brought down to 860,000 barrels, those sources said.

Kuwait's trend to reduce oil production may soon become a guideline for other producers, AL-QABAS newspaper quoted those sources.

The reduction trend was attributed to a number of factors, including the oil glut, market fluctuations and current strategic stockpiling in the United States, Japan and some other Western consumers, the paper was told.

The oil policies of certain OPEC countries are now influenced by political factors and as a result, we now have a buyers' market and not a seller's one, the sources were quoted. It is the oil buyer who is now in a position to maneuvre and even to try to dictate prices at the expense of exporters who depend on oil as a sole source for financing their development projects, those sources said.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTRY SETS STANCE ON AWACS DEAL

LD031220 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] An official Foreign Ministry source has stated that on reviewing issues of joint concern between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United States in the meeting held between Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, and Alexander Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, Prince Sa'ud stressed to his U.S. counterpart the Kingdom's position concerning the AWACS aircraft deal. The stance is summarized in the following four points:

1. The Kingdom agrees to abide by the conditions normally known and practiced in letters of offer and acceptance.

2. The Kingdom fully strives to safeguard the security and safety of the equipment mentioned in the deal in particular, and defense equipment in general. We welcome understanding and cooperation on this matter.

3. The Kingdom undertakes to use the AWACS aircraft inside its territorial borders.

4. The Kingdom has no objection to exchanging information concerning the security of the two countries.

Prince Sa'ud explained to his counterpart that the kingdom accepts no sharing in connection with those aircraft.

UAE

PAPERS COMMENT ON ARAB-EUROPEAN RELATIONS

GF011326 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0821 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Oct (GNA) -- The UAE newspapers AL-FAJR and AL-WAHDAH demand today that Arab countries review and reevaluate their relations with European countries, create a balance in international relations and use their oil revenues and investments to strengthen the Arab position. They also urge the concerned countries to not be careless toward Arab issues.

AL-WAHDAH says the Arab political movement has failed in its international efforts because Arab countries have accepted the revenue resulting from the increase in the price of oil without asking themselves who benefits from this increase. They have left the oil revenue and investments in the hands of countries that have aggressive attitudes toward them and have not tried to use the oil revenue to force these countries into changing their stands.

AL-FAJR refers to the British prime minister's statement that there will be no European initiative without referring to Washington. The paper expresses its surprise at this strange position and asks whether it is in Europe's interest to have peace or a continuation of the current state of war and disorder. AL-FAJR stresses that the situation requires that relations with these countries be reviewed and re-evaluated in order to determine whether they are trying to improve or exploit the current situation.

YAR

MINISTRY DENIES ISRAELI CLAIMS ON COUP ATTEMPT

JN031727 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] San'a', 3 Oct (INA) -- This evening, the YAR denied the tendentious lies and claims that have been recently propagated by the Zionist enemy that 20 officers of the Yemeni Armed Forces were executed in the wake of an alleged coup attempt.

A responsible source in the Ministry of Information and Culture said these tendentious, baseless claims are aimed at harming the state of stability and tranquility as well as national unity.

AS-SADAT WARNS AL-QADHDHAFI ON ATTACKING SUDAN

NC042326 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2240 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 4 Oct (MENA) -- President Anwar as-Sadat has stated that Egypt and Sudan are ready to teach the crazy man of Libya a lesson he will never forget. In a statement to the chief editor of the newspaper MAY to be published in tomorrow's issue, As-Sadat disclosed the big game that the crazy man of Libya Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is trying to play to achieve his evil ambitions. He said that Al-Qadhdhafi began this game with support and encouragement from the Soviet Union which is using him as a cat's-paw to threaten the regimes hostile to the Soviet Union in the area.

As-Sadat said that it is impossible for us to stand idly by and watch this game as if it did not concern us. He added: I am not afraid for Egypt about Al-Qadhdhafi's madness, because he knows that he cannot harm it even though his heart is full of hatred for Egypt, its people and government. I am, however, indeed afraid for the Sudan and cannot ignore the dangers surrounding it. Sudan is the natural depth of Egypt, and, thus, Egypt considers itself a party to any battle that Sudan wages.

As-Sadat said that the crazy man of Libya is actually planning to play a big game aimed against Sudan to achieve part of his great illusion that would [word indistinct] a new empire that he is dreaming about. It is obvious that the Soviet Union is not against Al-Qadhdhafi's ambitions, but is using and directing him to encircle the area with the Communist sickle.

As-Sadat stressed in his statement to MAY that Saudi Arabia is also not far from the goals of the Soviet scheme and its big game. The Soviet Union has bases armed with all kinds of weapons at Bab al-Mandab and around it. He said that what is happening in Iran and Afghanistan achieves the Soviet goals to advance toward the Gulf. If the Soviets take control of Iran through their communist agents there, who are waiting for the fall of Khomeyni, they will arrive at the heart of the Gulf. The distance is so short and easy between Iran and the Gulf. After strengthening the eastern part of the sickle by joining the PDRY, Ethiopia and Libya in one alliance, As-Sadat warns, Al-Qadhdhafi is playing a game that is too big for him. He is strengthening the sickle that the Soviets want to plant in the area by his agreement on this tripartite alliance under the supervision and direction of the Soviet Union. As-Sadat says that the ultimate goal of the crazy man of Libya is Egypt, overthrowing the Egyptian regime and subjugating the Egyptian people so that he can rule the world from Cairo. Because of the impossibility of achieving this dream, Al-Qadhdhafi is venting his rancor and hatred on Sudan, forgetting that we in Egypt will not just stand and watch in the event this crazy man invades Sudan. Egypt and Sudan have enough arms and equipment to teach this crazy man a lesson he will never forget.

REPORTAGE ON MUBARAK'S WASHINGTON TALKS

Statement Issued

NC032109 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Oct (MENA) -- The Egyptian side has announced that the discussions which Vice President Husni Mubarak had with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and government officials have dealt with the situation in the Middle East and the necessity of achieving progress toward peace without delay.

In a statement released tonight, the Egyptian side said that the discussions were centered also on the need for promoting stability in the area and deterring foreign aggression and interference.

The statement said that Egypt, which took upon itself the task of seeking the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East, believes that supplying Saudi Arabia with AWACS planes is a positive action greatly contributing toward consolidating security and stability in the area.

The statement once again explained that Husni Mubarak's mission during his visit to Washington and his discussions with the officials there was for continuing the consultations and for broadly exchanging views between the leaders of the two countries on several subjects of mutual interest.

Talks With Haig

NC032039 Cairo MENA in English 1950 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Oct (MENA) -- Secretary of State Alexander Haig said today that Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak's talks with U.S. officials here were an illustrious occasion for consultations, adding that the talks dealt with the strategic situation in the Middle East and moves in North Africa. He said the talks were constructive and that there was an identity of views on international issues of interest to the two countries.

He added that the talks also dealt with the Middle East peace process, Israeli withdrawal from the remainder of Sinai, and the Palestinian autonomy negotiations.

Speaking to newsmen after his luncheon in honor of Mubarak, Haig reaffirmed that the United States is playing the role of full partner in the Middle East issue. He expressed hope for the success of the autonomy negotiations.

Husni Mubarak told the newsmen that, as Haig had said, the talks dealt with issues of interest to the two countries and the strategic situation in the Middle East.

Asked whether the talks dealt also with the Sudan, Mubarak said, the question of the Sudan and the activities around it in the African region were discussed.

He added that the talks would continue between Egypt and the United States either in Washington or in Cairo.

Parity in U.S. Aid Asked

NC042237 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2203 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 4 Oct (MENA) -- Vice President Husni Mubarak has asked the U.S. administration during his visit to the United States to deal with Egypt on a par with Israel regarding economic aid. In its issue to be published tomorrow, the newspaper MAY says that the Egyptian vice president emphasized this during his meeting with U.S. AID chief McPherson. During the meeting agreement was reached on emphasizing applying the sector method for the 1982 AID programs. Mubarak asked that the next step in 1983 be to deal with Egypt on a par with Israel regarding economic aid.

In the meantime, MAY reports that a U.S. delegation will arrive in Cairo this month to continue consultations on issues discussed during Mubarak's visit. MAY also learned that other U.S. delegations will arrive in November to discuss the dates of U.S. arms deliveries to Egypt which were discussed by Mubarak and the U.S. side.

IRANIAN RAID ON KUWAITI INSTALLATIONS CONDEMNED

NC031254 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] An official source at the Foreign Ministry has stated that the Arab Republic of Egypt has received with extreme concern the news of the Iranian aggression against the Kuwaiti petroleum installations. Condemning this aggression, Egypt considers that it constitutes a serious aggravation of the situation which threatens to expand the circle of fighting that has been raging between Iran and Iraq for more than 1 year and that it increases the tension prevailing in the Middle East region. The source added that Egyptian diplomacy, which has set for itself the main target of achieving a comprehensive and durable peace in the region, demands that action be taken without delay to settle the Iraqi-Iranian dispute by peaceful methods and through negotiations.

'ALI SAYS AWACS DEAL STEP TOWARD MIDEAST PEACE

NC021912 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said that the agreement concluded between Saudi Arabia and the United States concerning the AWACS aircraft deal is a step toward strengthening the strategic cooperation between the United States and the moderate states in the area that are trying to protect themselves against communist penetration. He added that the Saudi acceptance of a U.S. presence aboard these planes shows that they are not directed against Israel and that the deal represents a step toward peace between the moderate Arab states and Israel.

AL-JUMHURIYAH STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF AWACS DEAL

NC032306 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2252 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 3 Oct (MENA) -- The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH affirms that the supply of the U.S. early warning AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia will contribute toward achieving the security and interests of all the states in the Middle East, not only the security of Saudi Arabia.

In a commentary to be published in tomorrow's edition, AL-JUMHURIYAH notes the importance of these planes and says that the U.S. authorities' announcement of the AWACS planes' detection of the Iranian planes' attack on the oil installations in Kuwait underscores the importance of these planes in detecting any suspicious air movements throughout the area. AL-JUMHURIYAH concludes its comment by stressing that the Israeli opposition to the supply of these planes to Saudi Arabia was a wrong understanding of strategic matters in the area. The paper says that the conclusion of this deal was not directed at Israel but was a necessity for the security and interests of the states in the area in addition to the interests of the United States.

'ALI SAYS POLICY TOWARD ISRAEL WILL NOT CHANGE

NC031609 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said that Egypt's policy toward Israel will remain the same after the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai in April. In an interview with the U.S. FOREIGN POLICY magazine, 'Ali said that it must be expected that no final agreements concerning Palestinian autonomy will be reached during the next 3 months unless a change takes place in the Israeli Government's policy toward the West Bank. 'Ali asked the Western states not to supply arms to Libya, because they were being used for hostile movements against the African states in favor of communist interests. He also called on the United States to convince Israel that any obstacles it puts in the way of peace were obstacles against U.S. strategic interests in the area.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 2-4 OCT

Communique No 479

JN021713 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Communique No 479 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 2 October 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave armed forces continued to pound the racist Persian enemy in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our units hit enemy concentrations and positions with various weapons in the Abadan region, killing 48 and destroying 8 vehicles, one carrying charlatan Khomeyni guards and a second loaded with hardware; 1 gun and 2 stockpile of hardware.
B. Enemy concentrations were sighted in front of our forward positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region. They were hit with various weapons and forced to flee, leaving behind 26 killed and 1 tank and 6 vehicles, one loaded with hardware, destroyed. One rocket launcher and one stockpile of hardware were also destroyed in the same region.
C. Seven killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
D. Six killed in the Shush region.
E. Four killed in the Mimak region in front of our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
F. Four killed in the Sumar region.
G. Last night, our naval forces destroyed a large enemy naval target which sank at the entrance of Khawr Musa, north of the Arab Gulf.
H. Our aircraft continued their attacks today on enemy concentrations and positions in the southern sector of the theater of operations, scoring direct and effective hits before returning safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 95 dead and 1 tank, 14 vehicles, 1 gun, 1 rocket launcher, 3 stockpiles of hardware and 1 large naval target destroyed.

II. It has been ascertained that enemy losses as a result of our units' activities in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin were 11 killed in addition to what was mentioned in yesterday's communique, thus bringing total losses to 20 killed.

III. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 15 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Three tanks, one personnel carrier, one vehicle and one mortar damaged.

Communique No 480

JN031743 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Communique No 480 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 3 October 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave armed forces continued their activities in the theater of operations last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Using various types of arms, our forward units pounded enemy concentrations in the Abadan area, killing 26 Iranians and destroying 2 tanks; 3 vehicles one loaded with hardware; 3 stockpiles of hardware; and 1 observation post.

B. Eight killed and one personnel carrier, one stockpile of hardware, two observation posts and one armored car destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
C. Four killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
D. Four killed in the Mimak area opposite one of our forward units in Sayf Sa'd.
E. Three killed and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Shush area.
F. Three killed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
G. Two killed in the Ahvaz area.
H. Two vehicles destroyed in the Mehran area.
I. Our fighter planes today raided enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the theater of operations, scoring direct and painful hits. Our fighter planes returned safely to base.

Thus, known enemy losses amount to 46 dead [as heard] and 2 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 5 vehicles, 5 stockpiles of hardware, 3 observation posts and 1 armored car destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 14 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One personnel carrier, three vehicles, one gun and two mortars damaged.
C. At noon today, the Persian enemy shelled the Basra area with heavy artillery.

Communique No 481

JN041707 Baghdad Voice of Masses on Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Communique No 481 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 4 October 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high confidence and deep faith in inevitable victory over the racist Persian enemy, our triumphant armed forces today enter the 2d month of the 2d year of their war against the enemies of the Arab nation in particular and humanity in general. Our triumphant armed forces assert, from a position of strength and ability, that they will continue the war until the enemy concedes all our legitimate rights. The outcome of military activities last night and today is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. An enemy personnel concentration was sighted in front of our forward positions in the Gilan-e Gharb region. It was hit with various weapons and forced to flee, leaving behind 19 killed. One vehicle and one gun were destroyed in the same region.
B. Our forward units hit with various weapons enemy concentrations in front of their positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region and forced them to retreat, killing 15 and destroying 1 personnel carrier.
C. Ten killed in the Dezful region.
D. Eight killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
E. Four killed and one vehicle, eleven stockpiles of hardware and one observation post destroyed in the Abadan region.
F. Three killed in the Nowsud region.
G. One killed in the Shush region.
H. This morning, our air defenses shot down two enemy fighter planes in the southern sector of the theater of operations.
I. Our aircraft today attacked enemy concentrations and positions in the northern and southern sectors of the theater of operations, scoring direct hits before returning safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 60 killed and 1 personnel carrier, 3 vehicles, 1 gun, 11 stockpiles of hardware, 1 observation post and 2 fighter planes destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Seven martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Three vehicles, one gun and one mortar damaged.

PRESIDENT VISITS FRONT, ADDRESSES OFFICERS

JN042033 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Oct (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn today visited the central sector of the battle front with the Iranian enemy.

The president held meetings with the commanders of various military units and formations during which he discussed the military situation and its developments in the sector.

Addressing officers at a military position in the sector, the president said: We are called upon today to not only defend Iraq, but also build Iraq, defend it and make of its building, experience and resources a potent factor in defending the Arab nation.

The president added: Your responsibility is not only to defend Iraq, but also to build Iraq so it will be a base for building the Arab nation and its bright future. The president continued: Without this lofty edifice and this psychological and humanitarian building, we will not be able to liberate Palestine. President Saddam Husayn called on the officers to give special attention to the humanitarian aspect in the relations between the higher and lower ranks. He said: Without such humanitarian relations, our technical capabilities will not operate at maximum efficiency, because such relations are the basis for making human mental and technical faculties function in this manner.

RAMADAN WARNS IRAN AGAINST EXPANDING WAR

JN031125 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Oct (INA) -- A senior Iraqi official has warned Iran aganist expanding the battlefront. He said that Iraq stands by Kuwait with all its capabilities.

While bidding farewell to a new group of fighters upon leaving for the battle front today, Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister and commander in chief of the popular army, said that the criminal Iranian aggression against Kuwait unveils the false slogans pronounced by Iran's rulers when they claim that they are the Arab nation's allies. He said that Iraq asserts that it lies in wait for any one who tries to harm pan-Arab rights anywhere in the large Arab homeland. He indicated that during the first year of war, Iraq acquired a splendid experience that had a great role in building and utilizing its self-capabilities in a revolutionary manner. He added that throughout the 13 months, Iraq has proven that it will remain the strong and honest defender of its human pan-Arab sovereignty.

A number of military and civilian officials saw the fighters off.

MINISTER SAYS IRANIAN PLANES STATIONED IN SYRIA

JN050915 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Oct (INA) -- Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim ad-Dulaymi has stated that a number of Iranian enemy planee have for some time been stationed at Syrian airfields with the aim of striking at specific Iraqi targets.

In a statement to INA, the information minister said that the deployment of Iranian planes in Syria is part of a special coordination between the Syrian and Iranian regimes to strike at Iraqi targets. He added Iraq has irrefutable proof that a number of enemy planes have for some time been deployed at Syrian airfields. The Iraqi minister holds the Syrian regime responsible for this action and its consequences. He called on the Arab masses, the Arab countries and the brave people of Syria to put an end to the Syrian regime's excesses and to this serious course.

In conclusion, the information minister expressed deep regret and pain at the Syrian regime's persistence in harrying the Arab nation's honor, history, vital interests and pan-Arab sovereignty.

MINISTERS ARRIVE FOR INTERNATIONAL FAIR

JN030927 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 3 Oct (INA) -- Michel Jobert, French minister of state for foreign trade, arrived in Baghdad last night to preside over his country's delegation to Iraqi-French Joint Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation meeting. The French minister stated that his country is greatly interested in establishing close ties with Iraq due to the fact that Iraq enjoys a prominent role among the Arab countries and the third world. He expressed hope that the committee will succeed in developing and strengthening bilateral cooperation relations in the interests of the two countries and peoples.

John Biffen, British secretary of state for trade, also arrived in Baghdad last night to lead his country's delegation to the first session of the Iraqi-British joint committee. The British minister expressed hope that the committee, which will begin meeting later today, will achieve the objectives drawn up for it with the aim of promoting bilateral relations in the various fields, particularly that of boosting trade cooperation.

Ricardo Cabrizes, Cuban foreign trade minister, also arrived in Baghdad last night at the head of his country's delegation to the 18th Baghdad International Fair. Cabrizas said he is happy to visit Iraq, which has strong relations with Cuba. He hoped that his visit will further strengthen bilateral relations in the interest of the Iraqi and Cuban peoples.

Bohumi Urban, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, arrived at the same time, leading his country's delegation to the Baghdad International Fair.

Mikhail Kiselev, chief of the administration for trade with Asian countries at the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry, also arrived in Baghdad last night to attend the 16th Baghdad International Fair.

FRANCE'S JOBERT DISCUSSES ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL TIES

JN031146 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Oct (INA) -- The meetings of the Iraqi-French Joint Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation began at the Oil Ministry here today under Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council member and oil minister, and Michel Jobert, French minister of state for foreign trade.

In a speech at the beginning of the meeting, Tayih 'Abd al-Karim praised the relations developed between Iraq and France and the role of French experts and companies in the implementation of a number of development projects in Iraq. He asserted that Iraq will continue to implement its development plans despite the war with Iran. He also asserted Iraq's desire as a developing state to establish cordial relations with friendly industrial states. The two sides discussed ways of developing economic and technical cooperation relations between the two friendly countries.

Minutes of Joint Committee

JN041936 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1815 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Oct (INA) -- Iraq and France signed here this evening the joint minutes of the fifth session of the Iraqi-France Joint Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation which ended here today. The minutes were signed by Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, revolution command council member and oil minister, and Michel Jobert, French minister of state for foreign trade. They stipulate the activation of bilateral cooperation in trade, agriculture, industry and cultural and technical affairs.

In an address during the signing ceremony, Tayih 'Abd al-Karim said that the session and joint minutes are an important step on the road to promoting bilateral cooperation and a fresh brick to be added to the lofty edifice of cooperation between the two countries. He expressed confidence that the provisions contained in the minutes will be implemented with the same spirit and enthusiasm which prevailed during the joint committee's session. Jobert expressed confidence that what was agreed upon by the two countries would be implemented to promote bilateral cooperation and serve their mutual interests.

The signing of the minutes was attended by the Iraqi ambassador to France, the French ambassador to Iraq and the members of the Iraqi and French sides in the joint committee.

Jobert's Press Conference

JN041958 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1905 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Oct (INA) -- Michel Jobert, France's minister of state for foreign trade, has described Iraqi-French relations as distinctive and based on mutual trust. In a press conference he held tonight on his visit to Iraq, Jobert said: France's relations with Iraq are distinctive. That is what I believe. I can say that these relations must be distinctive and have been such since we decided to have an active policy in the Arab world.

Jobert added: I do not say this as a compliment to Iraq but as a result of our analysis. He made it clear that his visit to Iraq has both a political and an economic aspect. He pointed out that 50 trade ministers have attended Baghdad fair for economic reasons. These ministers think high of the development in this country despite the state of war. He said that, during their visits, these ministers had said that the troubles resulting from the war had not limited their freedom to express opinions but rather the reverse.

Jobert expressed pleasure at the results of his visit. He referred to Iraqi Revolution Command Council member Tariq 'Aziz's visit to France and its contribution toward strengthening the relations between the two countries. He also praised Iraq's progress and development in all fields.

On Israel's allegations that the Tammuz reactor constituted a threat to its so-called security, Jobert said that the fears which Israel openly expressed about the offensive nature of the Tammuz reactor were baseless. He added: I do not believe that any well-meaning person can produce technical evidence to justify the operation against the reactor.

Jobert Departs

JN042053 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Oct (INA) -- Michel Jobert, French minister of state for foreign trade, left Baghdad this evening after a 2-day visit. He held talks with Iraqi officials on the promotion of Iraqi-French relations in various fields, particularly in economy and trade. The French minister attended the opening of the 18th Baghdad International Fair on Thursday.

KING HUSAYN ASSAILS ISRAEL'S CANAL PROJECT

JN042045 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Speech by King Husayn at the southern town of Al-Karak on 4 October -- videotaped]

[Excerpt] Before your eyes you can see the Dead Sea mountains, the Hebron hills and the plains of Gaza. The latest Israeli aggression, its intention to dig a canal between the Mediterranean and Dead Sea, is a link in a chain of aggressions against us, the Arabs and Palestine. In doing this, Israel is flouting international law, which prohibits any changes in the demographic, geographic and social structure of any occupied territory. This project is part of an aggressive Zionist plan with strategic and economic aims against the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. It will also pose a great threat and greatly harm Jordan's economy, rights and natural resources. We denounce this blatant aggression committed by Israel against us and our nation. It is our right to demand that our nation and international organizations and bodies shoulder their responsibilities toward this aggression, stop it and prevent the spread of its dangers.

NUCLEAR ACCELERATOR UNDER CONSTRUCTION

JN031024 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 3 Oct 81 pp 1, 20

[Dispatch by Muhammad Abu Ghawsh]

[Text] Dr 'Isa Khubays, professor of nuclear physics at Jordan University, has announced that work has begun on the actual construction of the first nuclear accelerator in Jordan.

In a statement to AD-DUSTUR, Dr Khubays said that the construction of the accelerator will take 6 months following the construction of a building to house it. He added that the accelerator is the first of its kind here and in the Arab countries. He said that it will produce 5 million electron volts of positive charge.

The accelerator will be used in research on nuclear physics and technology and will bolster the training of Jordanian manpower.

He added that the accelerator will be used in applied nuclear studies in order to serve Jordan's development objectives. He indicated that this project is part of the technical cooperation between Jordan and the FRG.

AN-NAHAR INTERVIEWS SYRIAN, KUWAITI MINISTERS

NC030820 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0630 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] In an interview published by AN-NAHAR newspaper today, Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said that there is a race in Lebanon between the forces which seek to restore normal conditions and another group which seeks to lay obstacles and hindrances. He affirmed that the Arab followup committee has exerted good efforts and that it will continue to shoulder its responsibilities and exert more efforts.

Khaddam added that Israel is one of the main obstacles preventing any change in the Lebanese situation. Concerning the mission of Philip Habib, the envoy of President Reagan to the region, he said: We are not aware that Philip Habib has a mission concerning the Lebanese situation. He stressed that Lebanon is a Lebanese and Arab responsibility only.

Minister Khaddam further said: We believe that all Lebanese must realize what a gloomy future awaits them if they do not rise above much of their pains and conditions so that Lebanon may restore normal conditions. In this framework, the Arab followup committee has exerted good efforts and it will continue to shoulder its responsibilities in exerting more efforts to achieve the firm aims it set for itself: The realization of national accord and helping Lebanon to restore normal conditions.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad told AN-NAHAR: What is important is the national accord which, if realized, will place the issue in the hands of the Lebanese themselves. He added that he was not pessimistic about the Lebanese situation and that the Arab followup committee has achieved much if not everything. The Lebanese must understand, he went on, that their question can only be settled through their cooperation.

AL-WAZZAN INTERVIEWED ON EXPLOSIONS, SITUATION

NC041316 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The English-language magazine MONDAY MORNING has interviewed Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan on the recent explosions, the huge number of martyrs who have fallen and the damage to property which has been sustained, in addition to the steps that have been taken to face this state of affairs. The interview will be published in tomorrow's edition.

In his interview, which also deals with the overall situation, the prime minister says: Those who are trying to prevent any progress toward reconciliation are those who are behind the recent explosions. These people, in one way or another, must have connections with the Israeli enemy.

He says: These indiscriminate explosions are dangerous and criminal. To the same extent, they point to the extent of the fear felt by the factions which stand to benefit from aggravating security. These factions are concerned that the recent positive moves might harm them.

The prime minister, answering a question about a statement made by the National Movement to the effect that the state has decided to freeze the role of the security forces in Western Beirut and in the areas controlled by the Lebanese Front, says: If such a statement has indeed been made, it is contrary to reality. It is in total conflict with the state's present inclinations which focus on strengthening the role of the Internal Security Forces, particularly in western Beirut, in view of the many circumstances which make these forces the basis Lebanese element empowered to play a Security role in Beirut's western area.

What is preventing the achievement of the idea to deploy the army throughout Lebanon are the conditions of the army itself. It will be possible to deploy the army in specific areas only when it is rebuilt on sound and balanced bases, and in accordance with our already well-known, frank and specific stance in this respect.

The prime minister was asked whether he backs the policy pursued by President Ilyas Sarkis, and about the claim that this policy is partial to the Lebanese Front at the expense of the national cause. The prime minister sa : I reject this statement -- I belong to the national group. The government is proceeding with a great deal of concern and balance and with a national inclination toward unifying the whole homeland. Such an action cannot be achieved by taking sides.

To a question about the decisions which have been made by the Arab followup committee and the priority given to the implementation of some of these decisions, Prime Minister al-Wazzan says: The citizens are weary with these details. Nothing is preventing the committee from initiating an operation for watching the coast, whether or not the other crossing points are opened. He added that the Arab followup committee is tackling matters with patience.

Arms to Palestinians Viewed

NC041726 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has spoken of the general security and political situation to tomorrow's edition of the MONDAY MORNING magazine. Prime Minister al-Wazzan has answered a number of questions about the recent string of explosions and about the Arab followup committee. He also answered the criticism leveled at him.

Concerning demands for halting arms consignments to the PLO, Prime Minister al-Wazzan answered that Lebanon, which has a'opted this great revolution and has made the most costly sacrifices for the sake of the Palestinian cause, acts only in a manner which benefits this revolution.

JUNBLATT REPORTEDLY PLANNING ARMS WITHDRAWAL

NC041713 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] The local press news agency has reported that Walid Junblatt has taken measures affecting the Progressive Socialist Party, of which Junblatt is the leader. These measures include evacuation of heavy arms from the capital and banning the wearing of military uniforms.

UNIFIL COMMANDER CALLAGHAN, 'ARAFAT MEET 4 OCT

NC041717 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] At 1500 today a meeting was held in Beirut between UNIFIL Commander Gen William Callaghan and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. 't this meeting, the discussion touched on the situation which has prevailed since the 24 July cease-fire. Moreover, the ways and means for alleviating tension in the area were also discussed.

AIR, GROUND JOINT LIVE-FIRE MANEUVERS HELD

JN021927 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Upon instructions from President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the army and armed forces, formations of our armed forces in participation with air force, air defense, air landing force and various other armed forces units carried out live-fire maneuvers in stages over the past few days.

The maneuvers were attended by Maj Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister; Brig Gen Hkmat ash-Shihabi, the chief of staff of the army and armed forces; Maj Gen 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff for operations and training affairs; a number of high-ranking officers of the command and army formations; and a number of fraternal and friendly armies delegations.

More on Maneuvers

JN030744 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1916 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Damascus -- The combat operations of the joint units and formations were characterized by speed, determination, surprise and action in implementing quick and extensive maneuvers as manifested in the capabilities of our ground and air units to hit defined targets and carry out their tasks. The combat situation was close to that of a real battle. All obstacles were surmounted.

The maneuvers were also characterized by great capability and the diversity of individual and collective tasks and skill in using weapons and equipment accurately. They were also marked by the sense of responsibility. All the objectives planned for the maneuvers by the command were achieved through the familiarity of commanders and fighters with military matters as well as through the moral and psychological qualities they enjoy.

The executing formations and units managed to destroy and pursue the enemy and to occupy set targets, thanks to their efforts and the complete coordination among all ground and air corps and landing units, which carried out their tasks deep in the enemy defenses successfully.

At the end of the maneuvers. Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi inspected the participating ground and air formations. He then addressed the fighters. He stressed that a military force characterized by a sound combat capability and high combat readiness is still the basic and effective means to preserve the homeland's sovereignty and achieve the nation's aims. He urged the commanders and fighters to continue training since this is the core of preparing forces for fighting and of creating fighters supplied with knowledge and experience which increases their ability to use arms and qualification to carry out combat tasks successfully, rendering them an effective factor in the battle of steadfastness and confrontation which is being waged by our Arab nation against the usurping Israeli enemy.

General ash-Shihabi indicated that the U.S. Zionist-As-Sadat plot, to which the Arab nation, and particularly Syria, are exposed, aims at eliminating the accomplishments of the October liberation war, whose eighth anniversary will be celebrated after a few days, at liquidating the Palestinian cause and at imposing complete hegemony of U.S. and Zionist monopolies over Arab territory. He added that the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance is completely directed against our country because this country is a base of steadfastness capable of effectively and firmly confronting and honestly saying no to occupation, treason and capitulation and because it was and will remain a symbol for struggle and sacrifice for the sake of the Arab nation under the leadership of our party and President Leader Struggler Hafiz al-Asad.

KHADDAM WARNS OF IMPACT OF U.S.-ISRAELI ALLIANCE

JN032052 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] New York -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, delivered a statement here today at a meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers. Khaddam reviewed Middle East developments and continued Israeli aggression. Khaddam warned against the impact of the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel. He stressed that this alliance marks a qualitative change in the U.S. commitment toward Israel since it places all U.S. potentials at the service of Israeli aggression, thus placing the United States itself in direct confrontation with the Arab nation and the Islamic world.

Khaddam added that this alliance had caused a serious qualitative upset in the balance of power in the region because strategic U.S. involvement will result in creating hotbeds of international struggle, thus threatening the region's security and world peace.

Khaddam emphasized that this alliance would certainly exacerbate the Israeli aggressive activities and is intended to liquidate the Palestinian cause and to place the region under Israeli and U.S. hegemony.

Khaddam asked the Islamic foreign ministers to adopt a decisive stance on this new development. Khaddam stressed that these agreements are intended to liquidate the Palestinian cause, further bolster the aggressive Zionist entity, further entrench the occupation and undermine any attempt to establish a just and durable peace in the Middle East, something that endangers the security and safety of the Arab countries and Islamic world.

Khaddam warned the United States against continuing its policy, which is hostile to the Arab nation and Islamic world. Khaddam called upon it to reconsider this policy and to tear up these U.S.-Israeli agreements.

STATEMENTS BY SYRIAN, PLO UN DELEGATES CITED

JN022238 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Diya' Allah al-Fattah, Syrian permanent delegate to the United Nations, today denounced enemy Foreign Minister Shamir's claims on the Palestinian cause, Lebanon and the legitimacy of the Camp David accords. Al-Fattah described Shamir's speech today at the UN General Assembly session as full of falsehoods. He cited in this regard UN resolutions condemning Israel and South Africa for their racist tendencies.

Meanwhile, Shafiq al-Hut, PLO UN delegation member, stressed that the PLO will continue its political struggle to achieve a political, comprehensive and just settlement of the Palestinian cause. Al-Hut warned that the PLO will reconsider its stand on the cease-fire if Israel does not stop its secret war against the Palestinians, the latest feature of which was yesterday's explosion in Beirut which killed 50 persons.

JERUSALEM ARABIC CITES REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

JN021606 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 2030 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan said today that the supply of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia is a vital matter for the United States and its national security and poses no danger to Israel. The U.S. President made this statement at a televised press conference in the White House. He said: It is necessary that the Congress approve this deal. He added that, at the same time, he adheres to the necessity of safeguarding Israel's security and the stability of peace in the Middle East, because these two matters -- Israel's security and the stability of peace in the Middle East -- are vital to supreme U.S. national interests.

President Reagan reiterated that this deal does not pose a present or future danger to Israel.

Referring to those opposed to this deal, President Reagan said: It is not the task of other states to formulate U.S. foreign policy. He added that the world should understand that U.S. policy cannot be changed by outside pressures. He said that the AWACS deal submitted to Congress today responds to most of the objections made by many congressmen against supplying Saudi Arabia with such sophisticated planes.

In answer to a question, President Reagan refused to compare Saudi Arabia with Iran under the late shah regarding the possibility of sophisticated U.S. weaponry falling into hostile hands. He said: Under no circumstances will the United States allow Saudi Arabia to become a second Iran.

Answering a question on whether he intends to accept an invitation to visit the PRC, President Reagan said that he looks forward to such a visit but not at present.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, explaining the reasons that prompt the United States to supply Saudi Arabia with sophisticated AWACS planes. He said that the deal submitted to Congress is an amended one and that the U.S. Administration hopes that Congress will approve this deal without delay.

Weinberger on AWACS Deal

JN050859 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0430 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has stressed that President Ronald Reagan will not repeat the mistakes that led to the downfall of the shah of Iran in 1979.

He added that the United States will assist Saudi Arabia in any way the latter wished if the Saudi regime is threatened by an internal revolution or is the target of external threats.

In a CBS interview last night, Weinberger said that Washington will not stand idle, if the present regime in Saudi Arabia is threatened. He added: If the senate rejects the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia, the consequences will be very grave and Saudi Arabia will immediately turn to the United Kingdom to purchase Nimrod planes which have the same features as the AWACS planes but none of the imposed conditions or restrictions and they will not be asked to share information or accept controls.

Weinberger stressed that ranking military officials in the Department of Defense want to sell AWACS to Saudi Arabia in view of their importance to the security of Saudi Arabia and the Middle East and to the protection of oilfields in the Gulf.

REACTIONS TO REAGAN'S AWACS REMARKS REPORTED

Official Comments

TA031927 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] The Israeli Government will neither now nor in the future react to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's remarks about the AWACS aircraft. Replying to a question this evening, the prime minister's adviser on communications affairs, Uri Porat, said that the talk currently rife in the United States is legitimate within the context of the internal argument underway in America. However, the Israeli Government is not a party to the argument and does not intend to join it.

Mr Porat emphasized that those U.S. senators who are opposed to the deal do so because of explicit U.S. interests and Israel's case is merely one -- and not a central one at that -- of their contentions.

Political circles in Jerusalem have expressed their belief that President Reagan's remarks do not harbor a political change in the attitude of the U.S. Administration toward Israel, even if the deal is not approved. These circles told our correspondent that the president's remarks are more of a tactic than a strategy. At this stage, the administration will not be deterred by either a slight or a heavy threat. However, it is doubtful whether it will settle accounts with Israel even if the deal is not approved.

Report on Jerusalem Arabic Service

JN022112 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 2 Oct 81

[From "With the Events" program]

[Excerpts] We start with the AWACS deal. The U.S. Administration this week used all its weight to endorse this deal. Meanwhile, the countdown has started. According to the U.S. Constitution, Congress can take 30 days to discuss this deal. Our political correspondent (Hakalevi) has prepared the following report on the past 24 hours' developments regarding this deal. It will be read on his behalf:

The power struggle over Saudi Arabia's intention to purchase five AWACS planes has drawn the attention of world public opinion in the past few weeks, particularly in Israel and the United States, for many important reasons, among which are:

What is the position occupied by Saudi Arabia on the international political scene? What is the weight of this wealthy oil-producing state in U.S. political and strategic plans to confront Soviet infiltration in the Middle East in general and in the Arab world in particular? What is the impact of this deal on U.S.-Israeli relations? Would this deal support the Saudi Army or would it be considered a change in U.S. policy which is being planned by a President known for his determination to implement all his policies based on creating a pro-Western country, other than Israel, in the Middle East?

Observers stress that the subject has gone beyond a discussion of supplying a country whose army has not yet reached a high level of progress and growth with modern and very sophisticated planes. Actually, it is a secret struggle of political prestige. President Reagan has placed all his personal weight behind concluding the deal. He considers his success in this to be a test of his future ability to soften the stands of objectors and doubt-casters. Last night, President Reagan said in a press conference at the White House televised to the whole world that: American security remains our internal responsibility and that it is not the business of other nations to make American foreign policy.

When the president was asked whether he meant Israel, he answered that he meant Israel as well as other states. President Reagan stressed that an objective assessment of U.S. interests must favor the proposed sale of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia.

As for Israel, President Reagan said that supplying Saudi Arabia with AWACS planes does not constitute any threat to Israel, in the present or in the future. On the contrary, President Reagan added, this would serve Israel's interests in the long run.

Last night, Alexander Haig officially notified the House of Representatives of the U.S. Administration's intention to sell AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia. In a 3-hour closed session of the Foreign Relations Committee, Haig tried to convince the committee members to endorse the deal. It seems that Haig's testimony before the Foreign Relations Committee did not change the stand of committee members. The majority still oppose the deal. Immediately after President Reagan's press conference, Sen Bob Packwood announced that all 50 representatives, who a week ago signed a draft resolution objecting to the AWACS deal, had signed the same draft resolution again when U.S. Administration officially notified the Congress of its intention to sell the AWACS. Packwood added that eight more representatives would support the draft resolution because they are not yet convinced of the importance of supporting this deal even after listening to Haig's testimony.

Haig told the Foreign Relations Committee members that the Saudis had agreed to ensure the U.S. an important role in the development of the Saudi air defense system and to maintain a complete and permanent cooperation between the two countries in everything related to the AWACS deal, stressing that any data obtained by AWACS would not be passed to any other party without prior U.S. agreement.

Despite all this, the struggle will continue for the next 4 weeks. Both the U.S. Administration and the representatives objecting to the deal have reached the point of no return. Therefore, both sides are refusing any compromise regarding the AWACS deal, which has become very confused and complicated.

It was natural then that the first question our correspondent Bassam Jabir addressed to Dr Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, the deputy foreign minister, was about Israel's stand on the AWACS deal. [Ben-Me'ir's recorded reply in Hebrew]

Dr Yehuda Ben-Me'ir said that the Israeli Government does not interfere in U.S. domestic affairs and that the current debate between the U.S. Administration and Congress is purely a domestic affair. Dr Ben-Me'ir added that we were careful not to become involved in this. Dr Ben-Me'ir also said that we have expressed our opinion regarding the AWACS deal and made it clear to all who asked us about it. The prime minister outlined Israel's stand on this subject in the statements he made during his recent visit to the United States.

The deputy foreign minister stressed that the Israeli Government, which is directly responsible for Israel's security and safety, sees Saudi Arabia's being supplied with AWACS planes a direct threat to its security.

Replying to a question on Prime Minister Begin's announcement that Israel is about to resume diplomatic relations with a number of African states, Ben-Me'ir said that Israel had tried and is still trying to resume diplomatic relations with these states. He added that Israel was once connected with these states by not only diplomatic relations but also by fruitful ties in which Israel offered aid to them, particularly in the fields of agriculture and health.

Ben-Me'ir said: We realize that many states severed their relations with us because of pressures placed on them by the Arab countries. Some of these states are today expressing their desire to resume relations with Israel.

The deputy foreign minister pointed out statements made in this regard by heads of these states, particularly the African ones, underlining the necessity of their resuming relations with us. He gave an example by referring to a statement made by the Liberian foreign minister at the UN General Assembly in which he called for resuming relations with Israel in light of the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Dr Ben-Me'ir asserted that Foreign Minister Shamir had taken advantage of his presence in New York to participate in the UN General Assembly session and had held several meetings with officials from states that had severed relations with Israel and encouraged them to resume relations. Ben-Me'ir added that some of Shamir's meetings are still undisclosed.

Commenting on last week's meeting between Shamir and Gromyko, Ben-Me'ir reconfirmed that the Soviets should take the initiative to resume relations with Israel because they are the ones who severed relations with us after the 6-Day War. Ben-Me'ir underlined Israel's readiness and desire to resume diplomatic relations with Moscow, stressing that the Israeli Government desires to establish good relations with all states, regardless of the nature of the ruling regime. Ben-Me'ir emphasized that last week's meeting between Shamir and Gromyko was held in a cordial atmosphere.

Dr Ben-Me'ir said: I think that this meeting was important because it enabled the Israeli and Soviet foreign ministers to contact each other. The two officials exchanged viewpoints. Ben-Me'ir expressed Israel's hope that such meetings and contacts would continue in the future in order to resume bilateral relations.

At the end of the interview, our correspondent asked the deputy foreign minister about the coming stage of autonomy talks between Egypt and Israel. Ben-Me'ir said: What is on the agenda is to reach an agreement on the general principles of implementing the two agreements of Camp David as stated in the last joint Egyptian-Israeli statement following the two delegations' meeting in Cairo.

The statement underlines the fact that the main and immediate objective of these talks is to reach an agreement on the principles necessary to implement what was agreed upon in Camp David regarding autonomy. Ben-Me'ir added that a committee comprising experts from the two countries would meet after the Jewish holidays to solve all the outstanding issues in this respect. Dr Ben-Me'ir says that Israel is very sure of Egypt's sincere desire to reach an agreement, stressing that the joint statement was reached after overcoming several difficulties, indicating that the two sides are determined to settle all their differences. Dr Ben-Me'ir added that the Egyptian and Israeli sides would hold more than 40 sessions in a period of less than 3 months in order to reach an agreement on autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

That concludes the special interview which colleague Bassam Jabir held today with Dr Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, the deputy foreign minister.

Rabin on AWACS Deal

TA0319.3 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 3 Oct 81

[MK Yitzhaq Rabin interviewed by Nisim Mish'al -- time and place not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Mr Rabin, at the end of this week the U.S. President said -- and I am quoting -- it is not the affair of foreign countries to run our foreign policy. In your opinion, how severe is this announcement as far as Israel is concerned?

[Answer] I think this announcement is designed to influence Israel's friends in Congress. This is a severe statement. However, it does not call for an Israeli reaction because Israel was not explicitly mentioned by name. The sharp dispute currently underway between the Congress and the administration is an internal U.S. affair connected with the creation and formulation of the U.S. foreign and security policy in the Middle East. Still, it is clear that this policy will have a significant impact on Israel's situation, both in its relations with the United States and regarding the entire region.

[Question] Would you regard this announcement as, perhaps, an indirect threat that if the AWACS deal does fall through Israel will be held responsible?

[Answer] Even if the president meant it -- and I am not sure about it -- this should be categorically rejected. On this issue the whole of Israel regardless of partisan affiliations must be united in categorically rejecting any U.S. threat on this matter because of its vital importance regarding Israel's security and peace policy.

[Question] You described the announcement as very severe. Consequently, should Israel not contemplate toning down its opposition to the aircraft deal?

[Answer] Absolutely not. I repeat: The nation shares the same view on this issue. Israel must present its view against the AWACS deal because of the security and political aspects. This is not a simple deal from the security point of view. It constitutes a deviation from the previous policy regarding the peace process, the weight carried by the various countries in the region in regard with the United States. The Reagan administration regards the Camp David accords as some sort of illegal child it inherited from the Carter administration. This administration focuses on Saudi Arabia as a central country — from the strategic, security and political points of view -- for the continuation of its policy more than it does on Egypt which to date had been the key Arab country. I regard the realization of the AWACS deal as a security and political deviation from previous U.S. administrations, one also harboring dangers regarding the peace process. The pilgrimage to Mecca by western countries -- initially Europe and currently followed by the United States -- is serious and harbors a threat to the peace process in the region.

CABINET REACTS TO SAUDI STATEMENT ON AWACS

TA041140 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 4 Oct 81

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] The Cabinet meeting ended a few minutes ago. It decided to set up a ministerial committee to examine the developments at Talme-Yosef [in the Yamit district]. The Cabinet approved Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's plan for the separation of authorities in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip; and at the end of the session, Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or delivered a summary of the Cabinet resolution regarding Saudi Arabia's announcement on the AWACS affair.

[Begin Na'or recording] The unambiguous statement of the government of Saudi Arabia that it will, under no circumstances, consent to any terms or cooperation, meaning American cooperation, for the operation of the AWACS aircraft is a further proof -- if such was necessary -- that the supply of these spy planes together with attacking equipment for the F-15 aircraft, is a great danger to Israel's security.

The prime minister wished the ministers, their families and the nation in Israel a favorable inscription in the Book of Judgment. [end recording]

Ministers Disagree on Resolution

TA041232 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebew 1200 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] The government says the Saudi announcement rejecting participation of American crews on the AWACS aircraft is further proof that the deal endangers Israel's security. A few Cabinet members opposed the prime minister's intention to release the political statement against Saudi Arabia. Minister Eli'ezer Shostak said the communique might be interpreted as proof that Israel is indeed intervening in U.S. domestic affairs. Also Minister Yitzhaq Berman had reservations about the communique. Minister **Ehrlich**, on the other hand, voiced support for the communique, pointing out that it relates only to Saudi Arabia, rather than to the United States.

Minister Sharon's plan for the reorganization of affairs in territories of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip was approved in the Cabinet unanimously. Reservations were voiced regarding one clause of the plan, referring to the stipulation of policy in the territories, once autonomy is established. A different clause was adopted instead, postulating that the defense minister and persons authorized by him will stipulate arrangements to be applied to the territories, because the Cabinet members maintain that policy is determined by the government. Minister Tzipori made it a point to stress during the session that the plan promoted by the defense minister is not a new one, and that it had been prepared and worked out in the Defense Ministry before his assumption of office. The separation of authorities in the territories will begin to be implemented in about 2 months. As for the invasion of settlers to Talme-Yosef in the Yamit district, the prime minister announced he would meet with a number of ministers this week to continue the discussion on the subject.

BEN-ME'IR REPORTS 'SECRET' SHAMIR UN MEETINGS

TA021718 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir said that Minister Shamir held secret meetings at the United Nations with representatives from states that have no relations with Israel and which desire to resume relations; and with representatives of states that want to improve relations with Israel.

In an interview to the Arabic newsreel, the deputy foreign minister also said the autonomy discussions were accorded 40 session days in the next 3 months which, in his view, demonstrates Egypt's honest desire to progress toward peace.

BEGIN'S EAST JERUSALEM OFFICE BEING READIED

TA041242 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] The prime minister's new office in east Jerusalem looked closed and abandoned for many months, but by the end of last week maintenance work, cleaning and shaping up was undertaken there. This is reported by our correspondent, Gabi Sukenik. These signs come in addition to other rumors rife in Jerusalem that Begin will soon announce the transfer of his office to the east of the city.

Our political correspondent asked the prime minister's media adviser to comment on the rumor and he had this to say: If you are a serious journalist, do not release the report.

Cabinet Sessions in East Jerusalem

TA041515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] The prime minister intends to call future Cabinet sessions in east Jerusalem. Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, has learned that Menahem Begin had already discussed the matter with some people. Not long ago, the preparations in our building slated for this were stepped up. At the same time, our correspondent emphasizes that the prime minister does not plan to move his office to the eastern part of the city. That will be brought to the Cabinet for decision.

HADDAD REPORTEDLY AGREES TO UN SOLUTION

TA040618 Jerusalem POST in English 4 Oct 81 p 1

[Report by Leon Hadar]

[Text] United Nations -- Major Sa'd Haddad, the South Lebanese Christian Militia leader, has given his discreet agreement to a UN - U.S. plan for south Lebanon that would involve withdrawal of Israeli heavy weapons from the border area and Haddad's own eventual reintegration into the Lebanese army, it has been learned here.

Haddad, it has been reported, indicated his agreement recently to UNIFIL commander Gen William Callaghan -- and asked that Israel not be informed of it.

Israel has objected to sections of the UN - U.S. proposal partly on the grounds that it would weaken Haddad's semi-independent status in his border enclaves.

Haddad has also publicly rejected the proposal -- hence the pleasant surpirse in UN quarters when it became clear that the major's private position is radically different from his public pronouncements.

The proposal is the fruition of months of quiet diplomacy by a top UN official, undersecretary Brian Urquhart, who enjoys the confidence of all parties in the area. Urquhart is reportedly working in close coordination with high U.S. officials.

Saudi Arabia, too, is reportedly involved in the diplomatic activity, and the plan's authors hope that the Saudis will help "sell" it in the Arab world. As an ultimate objective, the plan envisages a withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon (including the Syrian anti-aircraft missiles in the eastern Biqa' Valley which have long troubled Israel).

In the first stage, the plan aims at the withdrawal of heavy artillery positioned in the whole of southern Lebanon. The PLO would withdraw from its positions in and around Tyre, and decrease the number of its men presently deployed in the UNIFIL-held zone. Israel would remove forces it has reportedly stationed in Haddad's enclaves.

These withdrawals would be supervised by UNIFIL, which would thereby implement its original mandate, extending its area of operations right down to the Lebanon-Israel border.

Also, in accordance with the original mandate (as embodied in UN Security Council resolution 425 of 1978), UNIFIL would encourage the Beirut government to gradually take control of the south of the country. Haddad's forces would be reintegrated into regular Lebanese Army.

In his conversation with UNIFIL's Gen Callaghan, Haddad indicated that he agreed to this part of the plan on condition that he and his men would enjoy a special status within the Lebanese Army -- a condition which the Beirut government, which also supports the plan, is likely to accept.

The situation in Lebanon, and UN-U.S. efforts to achieve a solution, were a central issue during Premier Menahem Begin's recent summit talks in Washington. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir also discussed the subject 10 days ago with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in New York.

In all these contacts, Israel has raised, inter alia, the following reservations:

--UNIFIL supervision of PLO withdrawal may not be sufficiently effective, especially since not all the terrorist groups accept the authority of Yasir 'Arafat.

--The plan would institutionalize the role of the PLO. "What might emerge from all this," an Israeli official said recently, is an American-Saudi effort to introduce the PLO into the Middle East peace process through the back door."

--The plan would mean the weakening of Haddad as an anti-PLO "buffer" and the weakening of Israel's close cooperation with Haddad and his militia forces.

By indicating his own agreement to the plan, however, Haddad appears to have pulled the rug from under this last, key, Israeli reservation.

UN headquarters, very encouraged by Haddad's position, has instructed Callaghan to meet forthwith with PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat to discuss the plan.

Haddad Denies Report

TA040923 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Maj Sa'd Haddad denies the report published by the Jerusalem POST this morning that he secretly agreed to the U.S. plan for a solution of the Lebanon crisis. According to that report, Haddad agreed that he and his troops would return to the Lebanese army, provided the militia is accorded a special status in that army.

Our correspondent, Hayim Hecht, reports that in a bulletin broadcast by the Voice of Hope from southern Lebanon about 30 minutes ago, Haddad said there was no foundation to these reports nor was there any meaning to promises attributed to the terrorists that they would leave southern Lebanon. They entered by force and must be removed by force, Haddad said.

LIBYA

EGYPT, SUDAN, UNITED STATES PREPARING ATTACK

NC021232 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] On the official commission of the ruler of Egypt, [Egyptian Vice President] Husni Mubarak arrived in Washington to meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and convey to him a personal message from the ruler of Egypt connected with supplying Sudan with the required arms and funds to commit aggression against the Jamahiriyah's people.

Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, the war minister and commander in chief of the forces of the Egyptian regime, has affirmed the intentions of the Egyptian and Sudanese regimes, with U.S. participation to commit aggression against the Jamahiriyah people. In an official statement, which the Egyptian Government news agency transmitted yesterday, the Egyptian war minister said Egypt has called upon the United States to supply arms to Sudan because of what he termed the perils of the Libyan intervention.

The ruling regimes in Egypt and Sudan are paving the way for the aggression against the Jamahiriyah under misleading pretexts and propaganda campaigns and a series of allegations, lies and fabrications. The preparations for this premediated aggression are accompanied by military moves and manifestations affirming the desire to overtly implement it against the Libyan Arab people and the Chadian people.

JANA Version

LD041948 Tripoli JANA in English 1837 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Oct (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- The Egyptian and Sudanese regimes' alliance with the United States is being bolstered for the implementation of aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak's visit to Washington falls within the context of these preparations for aggression. Mubarak said he has officially asked the United States to supply the Sudan with arms.

He further added that his talks in this respect were successful and that he found the U.S. administration highly receptive to the Egyptian and Sudanese regimes' demands and for enabling them to deliver a blow to Libya's jamahiri (mass) regime.

Preparations are now underway for the implementation of an Egyptian-Sudanese-American attack against the Jamahiriyah's people under cover of resisting alleged Libyan intervention in the Sudan.

A U.S. State Department spokesman yesterday indirectly admitted that the subject of aggression against Libya was discussed during meetings between Mubarak and the secretary of defence, Caspar Weinberger; the secretary of state, Alexander Haig; the armed forces chief of staff, General William Gutner [as received], and President Reagan, who personally dislikes Libyans.

At the same time, Mubarak and Haig announced following their third meeting yesterday the bolstering of cooperation between the Egyptian regime and the U.S. administration for the implementation of action against Libya.

On the other hand, the official Egyptian newspaper AS-SIYASSI today said the next few weeks will witness highly important developments in the Egyptian-Sudanese-American alliance, especially in the military field.

The paper said Husni Mubarak's visit to Washington has been highly successful.

ITALIAN AIR FORCE INTERCEPTS CIVILIAN AIRLINER

Italian Explanation Noted

LD021454 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] The commander of the Italian Air Force, Maj Gen R. Mangani, has stated that the Libyan passenger plane which was intercepted last Monday by an Italian warplane did not have permission to enter Italian airspace. In an official statement transmitted 2 days ago by the Italian news agency ANSA, Major General Managni claimed the Libyan civil aircraft was warned first but the pilot did not respond to the warning.

An informed source at the Civil Aviation General Department in Tripoli said the Italian military authorities did not ask the captain of the Libyan plane for any information. Moreover, the captain of the plane did not receive any signal about his normal entry into Italian airspace.

If the claims made by Major General Mangani are true, the Italian military authorities could have forced the aircraft to land in accordance with the rules applicable in such cases; but it appears that certain Italian officials are involved with U.S. intelligence because after they had ascertained that the Libyan plane, which was on a regular return flight from Zurich to Tripoli did not have on board the leader of the revolution, they allowed it to enter Italian airspace after it had been intercepted.

The source explained to JANA that if Italian military planes continue to harass Libyan civil aviation -- a matter which is considered a violation of all the international agreements -- then Libya will be compelled to adopt measures that will secure the protection of its planes and insure the safety of their passengers.

Protest Lodged with ICAO, UN

LD031908 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Oct (JANA) -- The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has submitted a note of protest to the International Civil Aviation Organization against the Italian pursuit of a Libyan airliner while on a flight from Zurich to Tripoli.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has also reported the incident to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim.

Ligorio's Remarks Rebutted

LD031924 Tripoli JANA in English 1738 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Oct (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- The Italian defence minister, Ligorio, said Libyan 'threats' now exist against his country. Ligorio pointed to these 'threats' in a report which was made in the Italian parliament within the last two days.

The Italian minister is thus clearly aligning himself with the American point of view based on piracy and ignoring the rights of others in the Mediterranean. Ligorio statements to the Italian parliament also seeks to impose a black-out on the reality of the American presence in Italy designed for aggression against Libya.

The statements are also part of the political and propaganda campaign aimed at diverting attention from the deployment, upon the United States' request, of nuclear warheads and neutron bombs in the Sicilian town of Comiso to be used for aggressive purposes and in increasing tension in the Mediterranean region.

Italian Envoy Receives Protest

LD041506 Tripoli Domestic in Arabic 1330 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] The general secretary for liaison affairs at the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison [position as heard] this morning summoned the Italian ambassador in the Jamahiriyah to protest the Italian defense minister's statements, which are hostile to the Libyan Arab people and contain false claims about Libyan foreign policy. The general secretary asked the Italian ambassador to have the Italian Government define its stance vis-a-vis these statements and to submit a full explanation of the matter. The general secretary for liaison affairs at the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison made it clear to the Italian ambassador that the defense minister's statements do not serve the existing relations between the two countries.

Text of Protest Statement

LD050316 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 5 Oct 81

["Text" of statement issued by the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison on 4 October]

[Text] The statement of the Italian defense minister and the issues he touched on bear upon questions which concern the Libyan Arab people alone. The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison regrets that the Italian minister has appointed himself an arbiter over issues which concern the Libyan Arab people alone. This constitutes interference in the internal affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyan. His statement is not in line with the friendship between Italy and Libya and endangers Italy's vast interests in Libya. The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison is astonished that such a statement was issued by a friendly country, unless the Italian minister was speaking for himself only. The statement does not serve the joint interests of the two peoples.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison hopes the defense minister's statement does not represent the opinion of the Italian Government. However, it seems that a group of Italian officials who are connected with the CIA, among them the Italian defense minister, are trying to sabotage relations between Libya and Italy. Such unprecedented statements by the defense minister and some Italian officials stem from a fascist and colonial mentality made anachronistic by time and by current Libyan-Italian relations.

In the face of these unfounded claims, the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison would like to make the following clarifications:

1. Libya has so far not extended its territorial waters to 200 nautical miles. This has been confirmed by the brotner leader of the revolution more than once. The whole world knows that the Law of the Sea Conference so far has not defined the extent of territorial waters and has left the issue to the national sovereignty of the countries concerned.

2. The statements and claims made by the Italian minister reveal fascist thoughts and a fascist mentality which do not serve relations between the two countries and which could cause them great harm.

3. These statements reflect the thoughts of a group of fascist Italian officials connected with the interest of U.S. intelligence who are trying to prepare Italian public opinion for and to involve Italy in the siting of U.S. missile networks and the storing of neutron bombs on Italian territory, particularly in the southern regions. This is being done with the knowledge that the establishment in Italy of a missile network which has been rejected by the European member countries of NATO will cause tangible problems for and constitute a dangerous threat to the security of North Africa and the Mediterranean countries.

4. The Italian defense minister's attacks and malicious threats are in themselves an adequate justification for the people of the Jamahiriyah to arm themselves.

5. The Italian defense minister's statement and the Italian military aircraft's provocation of Libyan civilian aircraft on scheduled flights constitute violations of international law and blatant provocations of the people of the Jamahiriyah which could cause great harm to relations between the two countries.

6. The visit of General Fausto, the Italian deputy chief of staff, to the As-Sadat regime to discuss and coordinate military cooperation suggests a scheme on the part of some Italian officials who, like the defense minister, have been recruited by the CIA to carry out its aggressive plans against the people and leadership of Libya by cooperating with As-Sadat. The whole world knows the As-Sadat regime's only objective is to strike at the people of the Jamahiriyah.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, while clarifying the Jamahiriyah's stand vis-a-vis the statement and attacks made by the Italian defense minister, warns against the harm which they could cause to relations between the two countries.

ETHIOPIAN, PDRY OFFICIALS ARRIVE FOR TALKS

LD012350 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2300 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Col 'Ali Antar, PDRY first deputy prime minister, member of the Political Bureau and minister of local government, arrived in Tripoli on 1 October at the head of a delegation on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Fisseha Desta, deputy Ethiopian prime minister and assistant secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, also arrived in Tripoli on 1 October at the head of a delegation on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Working Meeting

LD030838 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Oct (JANA) -- A working meeting was held last night which included Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Arab Libyan Armed Forces, the delegation of the Socialist Ethiopian Republic, headed by Fisseha Desta, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and assistant general secretary of the Provisional Administrative Military Council of the Socialist Ethiopian Republic, members of the accompanying Ethiopian delegation; the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Brig Ali 'Antar, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, member of the Political Bureau and minister of local government of the Democratic Republic of Yemen; and members of the accompanying Yemeni delegation.

Jallud Speaks at Meeting

LD041014 Tripoli JANA in English 0836 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Oct (JANA) -- Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud yesterday morning opened the meetings of the follow up committee on the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Jamahiriyah, Ethiopia and S. Yemen.

Staff Major Jallud delivered a speech in which he pointed to the need for coordination between member states in the treaty especially at this state when the continent is subjected to (?an) imperialist onslaught.

He affirmed the strength of the revolutionaries in the region should be devoted to the consolidation of security in the region.

He said the Jamahiriyah has the faith and the understanding of the repercussions of this historic task. It is not carrying out a mere traditional task, he pointed out, but it is a task which is detrimentalto revolutions in Africa and the Arab homeland. [sentence as received]

TALKS HELD WITH DOS SANTOS; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD011100 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Oct (JANA) -- Libyan Arab-Angolan talks began last night at the guest palace. Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, attended the talks. Also taking part were liaison secretary for foreign affairs [title as received], secretary of the General People's Committee for Light Industry, secretary of the General People's Committee for Public Services, and secretary general of the General People's Committee for the Treasury.

On the Angolan side, the talks were attended by the Ministers for foreign affairs and foreign relations in the party [as received], ministers of agriculture and industry, and by the secretary of state for cooperation.

Joint Communique

LD022124 Tripoli JANA in English 1944 GMT 2 Oct 81

[A Joint Communique Between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Angolan Popular Republic -- JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Oct (JANA) -- In response to the invitation extended by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great first of September revolution, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Party of Labour and president of the Popular Republic of Angola paid an official visit to the Jamahiriyah.

The president and his delegation received a warm, friendly and brotherly welcome from the people of the Jamahiriyah.

During the visit the Angolan president conducted important talks with the president. The talks involved the following, on the Libyan side:

1. Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud
2. Dr 'Ali Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of liaison for foreign affairs
3. 'Amr Ahmad al-Maqsi, secretary of the General Peoples Commitee for Light Industries
4. Musa Abu Furaywah, secretary for the General People's Committee for Planning
5. Muhammad al-Hijazi, the secretary for the General People's Committee for Information and Culture
6. Mabrouk al-Ageel, undersecretary for the General People's Committee for the Treasury
7. Muhammad al-Hadi Abu Sita, the undersecretary for technical affairs in the People's Bureau of Foreign Liaison
8. Abu Bakr al-Sharif, chairman of the Board of Directors and general manager of the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank
9. Muhammad Tehir Siyalla, chairman of the Board of Directors and general manager of the Arab Libyan Company for Foreign Investments.

Those who participated on the talks from the Angolan side included:

1. Afonso van Dunem, member of the Central Committee of the Labour Party and secretary general of foreign liaison
2. Paulo Teizeira Jorge, member of the Central Committee of the Labor Party and minister of foreign affairs
3. Artur Vidal Gomes, member of the Central Committee of the Labour Party and minister of agriculture
4. Alberto do Carmo Bento Ribeiro, minister of industry
5. Paulino Nito Jawa, state undersecretary for cooperation
6. Major Jose Maria, president's undersecretary for defence and security.
7. Carlos Fernando, president's undersecretary for foreign affairs.

8. Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Jose Miranda, member of the head command and chief of supplies in the Ministry of Defence.

The two sides discussed ways of developing and consolidating relations between the two countries and exchanged their viewpoints on the situation in Africa, the Arab homeland and the major current world matters.

The two sides agreed on the need to promote their bilateral relations and strengthen cooperation between them in political, economic, trade, military and cultural fields in a way which will achieve mutual interests for the two peoples and the two countries and will strengthen their stands in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialsm and racial discrimination in all its forms.

The two sides also expressed their deep concern over the present situation in southern Africa and strongly condemned the base collaboration of the Reagan administration with the racist regime in South Africa in acts of aggression committed against the front-line countries especially the Angolan people and the People's Republic of Angola which are aimed at destroying the legitimate government in Angola and obstructing the peaceful development of the Angolan revolutionary measures. The Libyan Arab side reiterated its strong condemnation of the invasion and occupation of a part of an Angolan province by Pretoria's racist troops.

It again expressed the support and solidarity of the Libyan Arab people with the Angolan people in its struggle to confront the aggression of the South African regime.

The Libyan Arab side also affirmed Angola's legimitate right to defend itself unilaterally and collectively according to Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

The Angolan side greeted the struggle of the Libyan Arab people for progress which it achieved in all fields and its support for national liberation movements and progressive forces. It condemned the United States' violation of the sovereignty of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiryah in the Gulf of Sidra and the American provocative and terrorist acts committed against the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and its leadership. The Angolan side also condemned the base conspiracy hatched by the U.S. Administration and the C.I.A. against the life of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great Al-Fatih Revolution.

The two sides also condemned the continuing occupation of Namibia by the fascist racist regime in Pretoria and affirmed their solidarity and total support for the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, its sole legitimate representative.

They called for an immediate end to the occupation of Namibia and the application of the United Nations resolution related to the independence of Namibia, especially the 1978 U.N. Security Council's Resolution Number 435.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the determination of the people of South Africa for struggle to eliminate the criminal apartheid regime and achieve its national liberation. They expressed their total support and backing for the African National Congress, the vanguard movement for the struggle of the people of South Africa.

The two sides also stressed the need to apply all mandatory sanctions against Pretoria's racist regime in order to isolate it further, force it to withdraw from Namibia and to eliminate the inhuman apartheid regime.

They condemned the unlimited support given by the United States to the racist Zionist regime in occupied Palestine aimed at escalating its acts of aggression in Palestine, Lebanon and the occupied Arab lands, and against the Arab people. The two sides reiterated their condemnation of what is known as the Camp David accords and all the conspiracies hatched by imperialist circles with the collaboration of Arab reaction aimed at liquidating the struggle of the Palestinian people.

The two sides then expressed their concern over the dangers threatening peace and security in the world because of the U.S.-Zionist strategic alliance. They condemned the cooperation existing between the racist regime in South Africa and the Zionist entity especially in the nuclear field.

The two sides also greeted the end of the civil war in Chad. In this respect the Angolan side expressed its appreciation for the great efforts made by the Libyan Arab people in restoring peace and security in Chad and in reconstructing its economy.

The two sides denounce any attempt to topple the legitimate government in Chad, and condemn the aggression and the interference in Chad's internal affairs and every attempt aimed at undermining stability and also condemn the help given to the rebels led by Hissene Habre.

The two sides reiterated their support for the resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity on the right for self-determination for the people of Western Sahara.

They called on the parties concerned to take all measures in view of achieving the scientific application of these resolutions.

The two sides stressed the importance of the movement of non-aligned countries as a factor independent of blocs working towards developing more positive international relations and contributing to protect peace and security in the world.

In the context of African cooperation, the two sides stressed the importance of developing trade exchange and economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation between African countries on a regional and continental level.

The two sides also expressed their satisfaction with the results of the talks and they regarded them as an important contribution towards strengthening ties of friendship and solidarity between the two countries.

At the end of the visit, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed his deep gratitude to the Libyan Arab people for the warm welcome and hospitality he and his delegation received during his stay in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Party of Labour and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has extended an invitation to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to pay an official visit to the People's Republic of Angola which was accepted with satisfaction, but the date has yet to be fixed.

Written in Tripoli,

October 2nd 1981

ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS HEAR LIBYAN DELEGATION

NC040740 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] During a meeting they held yesterday at the United Nations, the foreign ministers of the Islamic states condemned the treacherous U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah's people and the repeated provocations the U.S. 6th Fleet (?is carrying out) inside Libyan territorial waters.

The Libyan Arab delegation attending the meeting explained the aims of the U.S.-Zionist (?alliance), affirming that this alliance is a crowning of the U.S. aggressive policy [words indistinct]. The Libyan Arab delegation also explained the continuing hostile U.S. positions against the Arab people and its flagrant defiance of all international conventions, pointing out that the recent U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah people confirms these premeditated intentions against the progressive Arab forces in an attempt to subdue them and dominate the resources of the Arab homeland.

The Libyan Arab delegation at the Islamic foreign ministers meeting called for the adoption of a firm and serious position against the United States and for confronting [words indistinct].

MALI

MALI PRESIDENT TRAORE'S UN ADDRESS 2 OCT

AB021901 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Malian President Moussa Traore's speech at the UN General Assembly in New York on 2 October 1981 -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr President, the UN Charter is a marvellous international tool for consecrating ideals, concepts and principles as sound values, thanks to which our civilizations blossom.

Mr President, I have come to demonstrate our profound attachment to principles, objectives and goals. As a matter of fact, the long and rich history of the Malian people has been marked by those ideals, concepts and principles. The Republic of Mali has deliberately adhered to the UN Charter because it enhances human dignity. Mali has willingly become a member of the organization because of its universality, which accounts for its strength and destiny.

Mr President, it is therefore aberrant, unfair and nonsensical for people who courageously and worthily contributed at the side of their brothers in arms to safeguarding freedom to be kept under the yoke of colonial rule. Then decolonization was inscribed in glorious letters in UN annals. However, that recovery of dignity by all people has not yet been completed, as the process of total decolonization is being hampered here and there in the world, especially in Africa, our dear continent whose sons have been buried by the thousands in foreign lands after engaging in a war they had nothing to do with. They stood as obscure architects of the victories that gave mankind again faith in its existence.

Yes, Mr President, Africa is continuing to suffer from foreign domination. Namibia, which went through various contradictory colonial rules, eventually fell under the control of the South African racist regime. As a matter of fact, the sacred principle of the people's right to self-determination -- a principle recognized and upheld in the charter of our organization and constantly reaffirmed by the international community -- is being flouted. The Hague's International Court of Justice has clearly established UN sovereignty over Namibia but its recommendations calling for the peaceful granting of independence to that colonial territory and the numerous resolutions of the General Assembly were rejected with contempt by the racist regime in Pretoria. Instead, it continues to carry out with impunity its policy of bloody repression, territorial expansion, unprovoked aggression and serious threats to world peace and security. The recent deliberate invasion of the free sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola is a new development in that unacceptable policy of South African racists.

And look! The Security Council, which on other occasions -- maybe less pressing ones -- did not hesitate to mobilize troops to safeguard peace where it thought was threatened, has not even dared this time to face the serious and inadmissible challenge which a regime condemned by human conscience has sent to the entire international community.

Mr President, the UN's moral duty is at least to support Namibia more than ever in its heroic march toward independence. It must therefore ensure the strict implementation of Resolution 435 adopted by all Security Council member states. All attempts to edulcorate the resolution, which is the only valid basis for the settlement of the Namibian problem, are only last minute maneuvers aimed at keeping the SWAPO, the only authentic representative of the Namibian people, from the global negotiations.

Mr. President, all those making such attempts must clearly understand that SWAPO, which is engaged in armed struggle to free its fatherland, is and will remain the only qualified party. This truth was just recently reaffirmed by the just-ended special emergency session of this august assembly. All means -- diplomatic, economic and military -- must be used to combat a system that all of mankind looks upon as shameful. We must not fail to carry out this urgent duty. Taking another course of action would be to betray the people who mandated us to protect them from hatred and violence.

Mr President, southern Africa is unfortunately not the only region where our dear continent still suffers from the last convulsions of colonial rule. The northwestern region of the continent is still bearing the painful aftereffects of incomplete decolonization. I mean the western Sahara, which is in the same geographic and human entity with my country. In this connection my country's only motivation is promoting peace. To help our continental organization out of deadlock, Mali called for, and obtained at the Khartoum summit, the establishment of a committee charged with the western Sahara issue. Since its inception, that remarkable tool has made it possible for real progress to be made during subsequent summits in the search for a coherent settlement. The 16th and 17th summits in Monrovia and Freetown worked hard to make the atmosphere sound in the region, after examining the report by the ad hoc committee and indicating that the principle of self-determination remains the key of the fratricidal conflict. The last OAU summit in Nairobi ended with bright prospects.

Mr President, the priority problems of development are constantly relegated to the background by the great states, by the interstate crisis in Africa and by other stigmas of the colonial phenomenon. And so it is with the painful Chadian crisis, which remains one of the major preoccupations of the OAU, and especially of Mali, a member like that battered country of the young subregional organization -- the Conference of Sahelian States. The fratricidal war that reigns in that country dangerously threatens the territorial integrity, independence and national unity of that sister country. Like the western Sahara conflict, it is imperative that the search for a solution to this African problem should remain African. Of course, an organized Africa should be able to rely on the precious support of the international community so that a final solution could be brought about on the basis of the Lagos accord.

Mr President, distinguished delegates, elsewhere in Africa, border disputes and other colonial heritages often lead to fratricidal and devastating wars. Convinced of the vanity of war as a means of settling conflicts, especially between sister countries, Mali will unrelentlessly continue to contribute its modest contribution to Africa's efforts in searching for solutions to these African crises.

Like the racist South African regime, which because it is encouraged in its acts of international piracy has flouted the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola with total impunity, the Zionist regime of Israel -- its ally -- continues arrogantly its illegal and prolonged occupation of ursurped Arab territories. Furthermore, in its vanity, Israel, defying thousands of people who have placed their faith in the Almighty, did not hesitate to proclaim Jerusalem -- this holy city, this city which is the eternal evidence of the spiritual heritage of three revealed religions -- a so-called eternal and indivisible capital. Worse still, the Zionist state continues its daily policy of inflaming a battered Lebanon, and by its expensionist bombings, it did not hesitate, still with impunity, to violate the territorial integrity of Iraq.

Mr President, the international community should put an end to these unjust deeds of history, to this expansionist behavior of Israel, which has forced the heroic Palestinian people to armed resissance.

The Zionist state, more than any other, should remember that one cannot attempt with impunity to exterminate a people, and even less the whole Palestinian people who have awakened behind the PLO, its sole and genuine representative. The core of the Middle East crisis lies in the Palestinian problem, which should be tackled first. Therefore, any peace initiative in the Middle East should take into consideration this major fact. In pursuit of this reality voices everywhere rise for the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

NIGERIA

GOVERNMENT SIGNS CONSTRUCTION PACTS WITH PRC

AB021909 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] The Nigerian Government today in Lagos signed two agreements with the Chinese Government for the construction of more boreholes in Bauchi and Anambra states. The minister of water resources, Alhaji Ndagi Mahmudu, signed for the federal government while the Chinese ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Meng Ying, did so for his country.

They are both reported to involve the provision of assistance in the planning, designing and construction of the boreholes in collaboration with the Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority with technical support from Chinese officials. The Odu-Ekpe agricultural project, on the other hand, involves the reclamation of some 580 hectares of land for rice cultivation by the Anambra-Imo River Basin Development Authority with technical support from Chinese experts.

Speaking at the occasion, Alhaji Ndagi Mahmudu stated that unlike previous agreements, the number of boreholes to be constructed under the present ones will depend on the result of geophysical surveys now being conducted by each government. He said that the prompt action of the Odu-Ekpe project would contribute positively towards the materialization of the federal government's green revolution program.

SHAGARI PRESENTS NAMIBIA PLAN IN MELBOURNE

AB050658 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Nigeria has presented a program of action to the Commonwealth leaders and heads of government in Melbourne, Australia, to accelerate the independence of Namibia.

Taking his seat for the first time at the resumed session, President Shehu Shagari called for an urgent constitutional conference on Namibia and the holding of general elections. The president also demanded for an immediate cease-fire, and suggested the composition of a UN peace-keeping force for the area. President Shehu Shagari suggested the establishment of a global fund to assist the rehabilitation efforts in Namibia and to help the government which will be elected to stabilize the economy.

A Radio Nigeria correspondent in Australia, Andy Anarador, says observers are expressing strong feelings about the need for a Commonwealth action if the acceleration of the independence process of Namibia is to become a reality. They also feel that the Commonwealth leaders should, in their communique, condemn South Africa without any reservations for its atrocities and aggression against frontline countries.

ANGOLA

REPORT ON USSR-ANGOLAN FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD021902 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1430 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow 2 Oct (ANGOP) -- The Soviets make common cause with the Angolan people and all fighters for the liberation of South Africa and insist upon the need for an immediate end to the aggression perpetrated by the racist troops and for their withdrawal from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola, said Nikolay Korolev, vice president of the Soviet-Angolan joint commission and RSFSR deputy minister of motor transport.

Speaking at a meeting held at the Moscow House of Friendship on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Angola, Nikolay Korolev added that his country today cooperates with Angola in various spheres, and several enterprises are now in the process of being set up in Angola with the assistance of Soviet experts.

Paulo de Castro, Angolan ambassador in the USSR, voiced his appreciation for the assistance which the USSR extends to his country in the development of the national economy and the training of local cadres.

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL'S SPEECH ON REEDUCATION CENTERS

EA021754 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Report on speech by Mozambique President Samora Machel at 30 September meeting of members of the Frelimo Party Provincial Committee and provincial government in Cabo Delgado Province -- passages within quote marks recorded]

[Excerpts] "We must ensure that the constitution is respected from Rovuma to Maputo.

"The national liberation war has assumed a number of aspects. The main aspect is to liquidate injustice and oppression in all forms. Our liberation war was not waged to replace Portuguese injustice by Mozambique injustice, European justice by African injustice and foreign injustice by national injustice. Pay heed to this. This is our main point. We must do justice to all citizens."

"In Cabo Delgado we toured the reeducation centers at Chaimite and Ruarua. We went to see our laboratories for the transformation of man."

"Today, we visited Niassa province. We toured Unango, Chibuto and (Butawezi). In Niassa, we are already benefitting from the experiences of the reintegration of reeducated people into society -- the new society. In Niassa, we are already getting international support for integrating the reeducated man.

"As a result of the policy of clemency of our Frelimo Party, we have freed Pide [colonial intelligence services] agents. We have freed traitors to the cause of freedom. We have freed deserters, murderers, criminals, robbers, delinquents, drug addicts, corrupt people, vagrants and antisocial persons. They are now free citizens who have been integrated into the national reconstruction tasks.

"In Cabo Delgado we toured Chaimite and Ruarua reeducation camps to analyze the experience of reeducation in that province. We found different situations existing in the two camps. We found complex situations."

These people [presumably those in reeducation camps] are a product of a society that once existed here. During the time of the transitional government, we said that our main concern was not to punish the criminal. What interested us most was to eliminate the causes which created those criminals. In capitalism there is also punishment, but that does not solve the problems.

In Chaimite we found a reeducation center where there is a certain level of disorganization. There were FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] deserters who ran away during the armed struggle, corrupt and indisciplined elements and thieves. Some of these elements were members of our defense and security forces, our paramilitary forces and police. There we found thieves, forgers, vagrants, drug addicts and delinquents.

We talked with them and noted that they welcomed with enthusiasm the news of their integration as free people and workers. After a long dialogue that we held with them in order to try to understand one another's tragedy -- to recall the thousands and thousands of kilometers they had covered when they were being transferred from Maputo to Beira and other cities -- they welcomed the news with enthusiasm when we told them that they were going to take part in the projects for the development of Cabo Delgado and Niassa. They are going to take part in a 400,000 hectare project in (Vuri) and in the construction of new textile factories in Chitema.

In Ruarua there was different situation altogether. There is no program there for the transformation of man. There is no production, no organization and no planning. There is no physical hygiene or even basic cleanliness let alone mental hygiene, there is no division of labor. The center has changed into a center to produce idlers. The center is in a privileged place, with fertile soil and water in abundancy, but it is a center that produces nothing.

We found that there was lack of leadership there. We found there people who were in charge of reeducation but who did not know what reeducation is and what the objectives of reeducation are. We found pandemonium, disorganization, laxity and slackness. It was a center producing impertinence and effrontery.

In Ruarua there were FPLM deserters who fled during the armed struggle. Some of them fled because of physical fear and others because they could not stand the heavy rains, the scorching sun, hunger or lack of clothes. Some of these people fled to neighboring countries such as Tanzania and Malawi. Those people committed the crime of treason.

In Ruarua there were also FPLM deserters who surrendered to the colonialists and took part in actions against us, leading the enemy to our bases. They showed the enemy the routes we took and our production farms. They assisted the enemy in acts of massacre against the population. They disclosed to the enemy our plans, strategy and tactics. Those people committed high treason.

In Ruarua there were fighters of the armed struggle who were punished after independence. There, our stomach gets upset. Just because someone was 6 hours late for work he was sent to the reeducation camp, because he was absent for 4 days, or for a small fault. He was sent for reeducation alongside the traitors, criminals, corrupt elements and scoundrels.

This is like putting dry grass into our stomachs. We cannot digest it. It is the destruction of a monument. It is the destruction of history. It is like burning the books of our history. It is destroying and demolishing monuments which speak, walk and work, this is not inefficiency, it is ignorance. Those freedom fighters were there, side by side with Pide elements, deserters and criminals.

In Ruarua there were also Pide elements who were trained by the enemy and who, pretending to be patriots, were able to infiltrate the ranks of Frelimo to murder our leaders. Why do we mention all these kinds of people? It is because we found such sad situations -- situations which deliberately violated our stated policy. We can only believe that these measures were exercised by people infiltrated into our structures in the service of counterrevolution. The counterrevolution has many forms and sometimes they are subtle. It is necessary to study them deeply, so as to find their roots and be able to dig them up.

We found there situations which offended our sense of legality and our revolutionary justice situations which offended our humanism and the value that we render to each citizen, the value which we acquired during the armed struggle for national liberation. From where did such people bring their methods of work? Whose methods were they?

"We found there some of our freedom fighters who, because of some minor fault or deviation, had been detained for 6 years in the reeducation center."

"As leaders, what could we say? What could we say to them? They had been detained for 6 years -- 6 years. However we felt proud because they were there as Frelimo people. They had represented Frelimo in the reeducation camps."

"Reeducation for us, my friends, is a major gain for our people and for the revolution." "Because our revolution is strong and vigorous, we are today able to free Pide elements and traitors and make them useful citizens in society. Our policy makes man the main issue and we believe in the transformation of man. That is why we cannot allow in the implementation of our policy of reeducation compromise of our principles and revolutionary methods.

"We cannot allow the enemy to direct against us a weapon we ourselves have created to destroy him. Our laws are laws created by ourselves. For every crime there is a corresponding punishment. The violation of our laws creates a climate of instability and insecurity. It creates fertile soil for the enemy. The violation of our laws creates distrust among our own people. It divides our people and is contrary to what we say: That Frelimo unites and organizes the people. The violation of our laws compromises our revolutionary principles. The violation of our laws can only serve the enemy."

"The reeducation centers are for transforming man. They must be capable of making those being reeducated understand why they are there -- because of the harm they caused society and the breach of law and order they committed. The reeducation centers are a turning point. By integrating a man in a progressive and well-planned activity, the reeducation makes him understand the importance of sociopolitical activity, makes him understand that one's life is connected with the lives of all, makes him understand that by contributing individually to our self-sufficiency he is learning to earn his own livelihood honestly and not by stealing. The reeducation center should be a school where professional knowledge is being passed on and used.

"But it is the fundamental task of officials in charge of reeducation centers to know the life history of each person being reeducated, his life history and his origin, in order to understand why he committed his crimes. Who is his father, mother, and brothers? Who are his grandfathers? What type of life did they lead? These are essential things that should be taken into account in order to understand why this or that one committed a crime.

"But unfortunately, most of us are mentally lazy. The reeducation centers must create conditions so that the reeducated should not isolate themselves from society and the revolution."

"We must have plans and we must define objectives for each reeducation center and for each man to be reeducated. We must have action programs for each reeducation camp. We must measure the constant variation of the degree of transformation of the man being reeducated. There has to be a graphical thermometer for each man being reeducated."

"Our policy of reeducation is correct. It is an achievement. It is a revolutionary measure. It is an original part of the Mozambique revolution. It is a product of the Mozambique revolution. The reeducation camp is the revolutionary achievement. It is a product of our people."

It has already produced good achievements for our revolution. It has produced men from the human wrecks left by colonialism. It has liberated the minds of men who had been trained only to kill. It has produced men who are determined to create life. Men who had been taught to hate independence have now become patriotic citizens. This is proof of the need for reeducation. If we put the results on the scales, the pointer will show us that the reeducation camp has more advantages than disadvantages. It is 80 percent positive and has shortcomings of only 20 percent. We must therefore value this achievement by planning, organizing and developing the reeducation process.